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International Court of Justice

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Official Transcript of the International Military Tribunal in the Matter of the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against Hermann Wilhelm Goering et al, Defendants, sitting at Nurnberg, Germany, on 23 May 1946, 1000-1300, Lord Justice Lawrence presiding.

THE PRESIDENT: With reference to the documents of the Defendant Seyss-Inquart, the Tribunal admits the following documents which were objected to:

No. 11, No. 47, No. 48, No. 50, No. 54, and No. 71.

The remainder of the documents which were objected to are rejected. I will enumerate them:

No. 5, No. 10, No. 14, No. 19-B, No. 21, No. 22, No. 27, No. 31, No. 39, No. 55, No. 60, No. 61, No. 68, No. 69.

That is all.

M. DUBOST (of the French Prosecution): Mr. President, last hight at the end of the session the Defense of Admiral Raeder submitted a certain number of documents including Document 105 of Document Book 5. This document is an excerpt from the German White Book, No. 5. There is the testimony of an aged man, 72 years old, born in Luxembourg, who has lived in Belgium only for the last six months, and who affirms that he met in the month of April, 1940, 200 French soldiers in Belgium. These soldiers, who he said were French, and were with a tank outfit.

I will ask this High Tribunal to allow me to make an objection to this document No. 7 of the White Book No. 5, the original of which has never been submitted and is the case with a certain number of documents in the German White Book.

It is necessary that in the name of France and of Belgium a protest -- a formal protest -- very categorically be made against such an assertion. At no time during the invasion of Belgium by the German forces did any French troops enter. The rest of this document, No. 105 of Document Book 5 of Admiral Raeder, gives us to understand whence comes the error which is mentioned in the testimony.

I have told the Tribunal that this man is 72 years old and was from Luxembourg and to the question put to him by the German authorities as to whether and how he recognized the soldiers he had seen were French nationality, he answered,

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"I recognized them as being French soldiers because I know their uniform extremely well. Moreover, I recognized the soldiers because of the language they were speaking when they spoke to me."

Now, as far as the uniform is concerned, the Tribunal knows that at the time when these events took place the Belgian Army had a uniform of the same color as the French Army and a cap of the same shape. Now, as far as the language goes, the Tribunal also knows that a great part of the Belgian population who live along the Luxembourg frontier speak French and the Belgian soldiers recruited in these districts speak French themselves.

The Tribunal will certainly remember that this witness, who is a very old man, had only been living for six months in Belgium and had most probably had a very limited experience with things Belgian -- and especially with the Belgian Army. At any rate, we assert in the name of France and in the name of Belgium that before the 10th of May, 1940, no French troops, organized French troops penetrated into Belgium and that the isolated individuals who did go into Belgium were interned there.

(Dr. Siemers came to the lectern.)

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, Dr. Siemers?

DR. SIEMERS: If it please the Tribunal, may I just reply very briefly?

This is a document from the White Book. A decision had already been made in this court room, and temporarily it had been allowed. I urge that the Prosecution should be made to submit the original, if they deny the correctness of this document. This would be in keeping with a decision of the Tribunal which stated that an application was to be made, for the presentation of the original if it were available, or that an application should be made to produce the original from whomsoever possesses it. As far as I know, the Prosecution have the original, since all original documents are located in the Foreign Office in Berlin, or in the safekeeping department, and since all the originals of these white books were --

THE PRESIDENT: What do you mean by "original"? The original, I suppose, is the original of the White Book. Is that what you mean?

DR. SIEMERS: Yes, I now mean the original of this record, this court record.

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THE PRESIDENT: Well, this comes from a White Book. That is a printed document, I suppose. I don't suppose it contains the original of the statement of this Luxembourg man.

DR. SIEMERS: The White Book is a collection of numerous -- countless -- documents, and the individual documents, in turn, are in the possession of the Foreign Office and partly they had been in the files of the General Staff of France and partly they had been records of court proceedings.

Regarding the contents of this document --

THE PRESIDENT: Monsieur Dubost, you aren't urging that we should strike the document out, but the Tribunal will certainly take into account the facts to which you have drawn our notice.

M. DUBOST: This is a request to obtain from the Tribunal that document. At the same time there is a protest against the assertion made by the Defense that French soldiers violated the Belgian neutrality in the course of the month of April. I hope the Tribunal will allow me to aid them in making their decision.

The White Book, which we have right here, is made up of two parts. The first part reproduces texts and the second part gives photostat copy of these texts. In the first part, which simply reproduces the text, is found the document which I ask the Tribunal to strike from the record. We have looked in the second part which reproduces the photostat copies of the document, of the first part, and we do not find it. We state to the Tribunal that the original of the document, which we ask the Tribunal to put aside, has not been reproduced in the German White Book, since it is not to be found in the second

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part.

DR. SIEMERS: Mr. President, I believe that Monsieur Dubost's entire explanation refers to the question of evidentiary value of the document and not the matter of its admissibility. The fact that this document is in order appears to be quite clear, since it is the record of court proceedings where a certain personality, Conjener, was interrogated or examined. Everything said by Monsieur Dubost refers to the contents of the document, therefore the question of its value as evidence. May I ask, therefore, that the document be admitted, as it has up to now, and may I ask you to take into consideration that the document has value in connection with other points which Dr. Horn and I respectively have submitted in our document books regarding Holland and Belgium.

If in the second part of the document book there is no photostat copy --

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Dr. Siemers, and Monsieur Dubost, the Tribunal will consider the objection that has been made.

DR. SIEMERS: May I merely mention, Mr. President, that if the photostat copy to which Mr Dubost is objecting isn't contained in the book, then this is due to the fact that this court in its original form was German and that the facsimiles of the book are those prepared according to the original text in French that is to say, those documents which in their original version were in French. If necessary, I would refer to a witness, Geheimrat von Schnieden, with reference to this record, since he at the time had been informed about all the records of this type and worked -- cooperated -- when the book was compiled.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well, the Tribunal will consider the matter.

DR. KRANZBUEHLER (Counsel for Defendant Doenitz): Mr. President, with the permission of the Tribunal I should like to submit the interrogatory put to the Chief of the American Naval Staff, Admiral Nimitz, which I received the day before yesterday and which I have since submitted to the interpreters for translation. With the permission of the Tribunal, I should like to read it right now, after the cases for Doenitz and Raeder --

THE PRESIDENT: Have the Prosecution seen it?

DR. KRANZBUEHLER: Yes.

THE PRESIDENT: Have you got copies for us?

DR, KRAZBUEHLER: I had been informed that the copies fot the Tribunal had been passed to the General Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: Unless we have copies, the document must not be read. It must be put off until we have copies.

DR. KRANZBUEHLER: There are two copies in English and one in French.

I present the document under the Number, Doenitz 100 --

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Kranzbuehler, the Soviet members of the Tribunal do not have a copy of the document, translated in their language, so you will present it at a later date.

Will the Counsel for the Defendant von Schirach present his case?

DR. SAUTER (Counsel for the Defendant von Schirach): Gentlemen of the Tribunal, to start with, I propose to carry out the examination of the Defendant von Schirach himself, and as this examination proceeds and as the individual points develop, I propose to refer to the corresponding parts of the document book and bring them to your knowledge. After the examination of the Defendant I shall then call my four witnesses and at the end I intend to submit the remaining documents, in so far as these documents have not by that time been presented during the examination of the Defendant von Schirach. I presume, Mr. President, that you are agreeable to this procedure.

I now call to the witness-stand, first of all, Baldur von Schirach.

BALDUR von SCHIRACHT, one of the Defendants, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Q Will you repeat the following oath after me:

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the pure truth and will withhold and add nothing.

(The witness repeated the oath.)

THE PRESIDENT: You may sis down.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY. DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, what is the date of your birth?

A The 9th of May, 1907.

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Q That means that a few days ago you were thirty-nine?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q You have been married for fourteen years; is that right?

A Yes.

Q And you have four children; what are their ages?

A Four, eight, eleven and thirteen years old.

Q In the Third Reich you were mostly youth leader, weren't you?

A Yes.

Q Which offices did you fill in that respect; that is, offices in the Party, offices in the State; and please, will you also state how long you had filled these individual offices?

A To start with, in 1929, I was the leader of the National Socialist Students Union. In 1931 I became Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP; first of all in the staff of the Supreme SA Command, and in 1932 I became Reich Leader for the Youth Education System of the NSDAP; in 1933, Youth Leader in the German Reich -- first of all, under the Minister for Interior, Dr. Frick, and in 1934, in the same session, I came under the Reich Minister of Education, Dr. Rust. In 1936, the Youth Leader in Germany became Supreme Reich Authority and in that capacity I came directly under the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor.

Q Now, which of your offices were Party positions and which of the ones you have been mentioned with offices of the Reich?

A Party positions were the position of the Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP and Reich Leader for Youth Education. Office posts of the state was the Youth Leader of the German Reich, first of all, in the position under the Minister of the Interior and as I have described it, or of the respective education minister and then it became an independent office.

Q Witness, these positions, you were partly called away from them in 1940, weren't you? Which position did you lose in connection with leading youth in 1940 and which positions did you hold subsequently and until the end?

A In 1940 I handed the direct head of the youth in Germany over to someone else; that is to say, I left the office of the Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP but I retained the position of Reich Leader for Youth Education and with that entire responsibility for German youth. The additional new position

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which I was given was that of Gauleiter, district leader, Vienna, which was connected with the state position of the Reich Governor of Vienna, and also of the Office of the Reich Defense Commissioner in the Armed Defense District 17.

Q Witness, we want first of all to talk about your activities as a youth leader and come back to that. There is an affidavit available from you, which is dated the 4th of December 1945, and the number is PS-3302. In December, you have stated to the prosecution in that affidavit, that you are declaring yourself responsible for all youth education in the Third Reich.

A Yes, that is correct.

Q At the time when you gave that statement of your guilt, were you of the conception or did you have the conception that your successor, Reich Leader Axmann, was dead?

A Yes.

Q You believed that he died during the final stages?

A Yes, I was convinced that he had died in Berlin.

Q In the meantime, witness, you have gathered from newspaper articles that your successor in the office of Reich Youth Leader, this man Axmann, is still alive; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Do you wish, with reference to the affidavit regarding your responsibility as youth leader, do you wish to maintain the entire statement made in that affidavit to its full extent or do you want to limit it somewhat today?

A I do not wish to limit that affidavit in any way, although during the last years of his life, Hitler gave orders to the youth, which I do not know; and although my successor, Axmann, particularly in 1944 gave orders which I do not know, because communications between us had been severed through the events of the war -- I nevertheless adhered to the statement that I had made, expecting that the Tribunal will deal with me or consider me the only responsible person with regard to youth leadership in Germany, since no other youth leader is being put before a court for any such actions for which I am assuming responsibility.

Q Witness, I would now be interested to hear whether regarding the type of education of youth you carried out, principles and directives of any kind were decisive, which you received from Hitler or from any source of the Party, or

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from any other authority of the State, or whether for your youth education, the decisive factors were the experiences which you, yourself, have made during your own youth and amongst the circle of youth leaders of your time.

A The latter point is correct. Of course, the education of Hitler youth was an education placed on the basis of National Socialist ideas but the specific educational source originates not from Hitler nor did they originate from any other leadersin the party; they originate from youth itself, from me and from my assistants and officers.

Q Perhaps you will be good enough to explain to the Tribunal somewhat more in detail how you, yourself, arrived at those principles and that type of youth education, based on your own education, your personal development, and so on and so forth.

Q I believe that the simplest way of doing this would be by telling the story very briefly of my own youth. I will just sketch it and I should descri in that connection those youth organizations with which I had been in contact. I shall save quite a lot of time through that for my further statements.

My father was a professional officer in the Guard Regiment of the Emperor. I was born in Berlin and one year afterwards, my father retired and moved to Weimar where he became the head of the theatre there, the National Theater of Weimar; thus, I grew up in Weimar, and that town which, in a certain way, in a certain sense, is the home of all Germans, was regarded by me as my own home town. My father was well off; my home offered a great deal of intellectual and artistic interests, particularly of a literary and musical kind but apart from and over and above the means of education of my home, it was the atmosphere of that town, that atmosphere of the classic and post-classic Weimar which influenced my own developments, but it was most of all the Genius Loci which captured me completely later on and particularly because of those experiences of my youth I have again and again and year after year, I have led youth back to Weimar and back to Goethe.

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It is that document which is important in this connection for my case, Document 80. It might prove just that. In that document there is a brief reference to one of many speeches which I made in the course of my activities as the leader of the young generation, and in this speech I pointed out to the youth of Germany what Goethe was --

Q May I interrupt you for a moment Dr. von Schirach?

DR. SAUTER: In that Document No. 80, Mr. President, there is -- on Page 133 of your document book -- a brief report of a cultural meeting og the Hitler Youth in the Reich which took place at Weimar. Quite accidentally, this happens to be a report relating to 1937, but the Defendant has already told that such culture conventions of the Hitler Youth in Weimar Shiller's and Goethe's home town, took place every year. In this report, Document 80 of your Document Book, there is a mention, for instance, of a speech of the Defendant regarding Goethe's significance or importance for the National Socialist education of youth. It said, in this connection, that at that time von Schirach had said, and I quote --

THE PRESIDENT: You needn't read it to us, Dr. Sauter. It refers to Goethe that is all.

DR, SAUTER: I see. Very well.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q In that case, von Schirach, will you continue?

A These were not only annual culture conventions; they were meetings of the leaders of youth which took place in Weimar each year. Apart from that, ther were what we called the Weimar Festivals of German Youth. What is important in this connection is that in this speech I quoted a word of Goethe's which, shall we say, was the leading motive of all my educational work, that is: Youth educates itself again by youth. Even my worst enemy cannot deny the fact that at all times I not only was the propagandist of National Socialism but that I was also the propaganda agent for Goethe.

A certain Dr. Zierer has given a considerable affidavit against me in which he speaks about youth education as I had carried it out, I believe that Mr. Zierer has probably made that work a little too easy for himself. At least he should have referred to that educational activity which I carried out with reference to bringing youth nearer to Goethe when he wrote his description of the National Socialist education of youth; but I propose to deal with that

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affidavit later on during my statement.

I entered the first youth organization when I was ten years old. I was just old enough, or as old, at the time as were the boys and girls who later on entered the Jungvolk. That youth organization which I joined was the so-called Young German Union, Jung Deutschland Bund. It was an organization. Von der Golz and Heseler, being under the impression of being oppressed by the British Boy Scout movement, had founded Boy Scout movements and units in Germany and one of these Boy Scout units was the Jung Deutschland Bund, the German Youth Union which I havejust mentioned. It played an important part in the education of German youth until 1918 or 1919.

Much more significant in my opinion, however, was the time which I spent in a boarding school in a forest. This was a country education home, a country boarding school which had been created by a friend of the well-known educational officer, Hermann Lietz, and there I was educated in the--

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, do you think the education of the Defendant hinslef is in any way material for them to hear? It is the education which he imparted which is the matter that is material. What he imparted, not what he himself took in.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, the Defendant would nevertheless beg of you to be permitted to give a short statement of this type, particularly considering that by that means he is trying to show you that the principles according to which he later on led youth education in Germany came to him not from Hitler and not from any source of the Party, but that they were the results of his own experiences during his own youth. Up to a certain degree, it is of importance for the Tribunal that the question should be examined as to which principles did the Defendant lead youth and how did he arrive at these principles; and that is what the Defendant is asking permission to explain to you.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Dr. Sauter, the Defendant has already taken some considerable time in telling us about his early youth and his education, and the Tribunal thinks that it ought to be cut short and that not much more time ought to be taken up in dealing with the education of the Defendant. As I have pointed out to you, what is material for us is the education he imparted to German youth and not the education which he received himself.

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DR. SAUTER: Of course we shall take your wishes into consideration, Mr. President.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Mr. von Schirach, will you please summarize that part of your statement as briefly as possible?

A Yes, I can be very brief. It had been Lietz ' idea that youth should be given an education through which they would receive, through their schools, a true picture of the State. You see, the community of the school there developed a self administration of youth. I shall only briefly hint that Lietz himself developed ideas which eighty years ago had been developed by Froedl, with the first educational home of that time at Cairo, and that, of course, he was continuing to work on ideas which Pistelozz, in turn, had had under Jean Jacques and Jean Jacques had had many years before that. All education, of course goes back to Russaud, be it through Hermann Lietz or the Boy Scouts, or any other youth movement, At any rate, that idea of self administration of youth in a school community gave me the idea of self leadership of youth. Lietz wanted to go from the school to the younger generation and it was my thought that I should go from the younger generation to the schools. May I perhaps mention very briefly that in 1898 Lietz was -- his educational work had begun and that in the same year, in a South African town, the British Major Powel, had been surrounded by rebels and had trained younsters to be spies and patrolmen which was the basis of his own Boy Scout movement; so that in 1898 Karl Fisher founded the Wandervogel movement in Germany.

Q Witness, I think that this chapter, which is merely the preamble, can perhaps, in accordance with the wish of the President, be terminated now.

If I understand you rightly then, you want to say that those principles which you yourself employed when you became Reich Youth Leader, that you learned those principles during your own youth and during your own participation in the youth movement of the time; is that right?

A Yes, the basic principles of my later work originate from there.

Q There is just one more point I want to know from you in that connection That education at that time, did it have any political or anti-Semitic tendencies and how did you actually happen to go into politics?

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A No, that educational work had no political and most certainly no anti-Semitic tendencies, because Liezt came from the circles of the Democrat Naumann.

Q But how did you go into politics?

A In the meantime the revolution had broken out --

Q Do you mean the revolution of 1918?

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A. Yes, my father had been thrown out of his job by the Reds. The National Assembly in Weimar had convened. The Weimar Republic had been founded. We had a parliamentary system and we had a democracy or what we thought in Germany at the time was a democracy. I doubt that it was one. It was the time around about 1923, and I was at the home of my parents. It was a period of general insecurity, need and dissatisfaction. Many respected families had become beggars through the inflation, and the savings of the worker and the citizen had got lost. The name "Hitler" appeared for the first time in connection with the event of the 9th of November, 1923. I didn't have the possibility at the time to find anything out, anything exact, about him, but the trial later on informed me and boys of my own age of what Hitler actually wanted. At that time I wasn't a National Socialist.

Together with some contemporaries I joined a youth organization, which had the name "Kameradschaft". Somehow it came under the national movement, but it wasn't tied to any particular party. The principle thoughts in that organization were self-control, comradeship. There were about one hundred boys from my own home town in it at the time who in this youth movement fought against the shallow tendencies of youth in possible war days, against the loose living, against the cheap amusements of growing youngsters. It was in that circle that, as a sixteen-year-old, I first came into contact with socialistm because there was youth from every level, workers, boys, youngsters, sons of farmers; but there were some older ones amongst us who had already filled their place in life, and there were some who had been in the war.

During discussions which I had with these comrades it was that I understood for the first time the consequences of the Versailles Treaty in their entirety. The situation of the youth at the time was this: The school boy had the possibility that as a working student he might fight his way through one way or another and then later on he might in all probability become a member of the academic proletariat, if the possibility of an academic career existed for him at all. The young worker hardly had any prospect at all of finding a place to train because for him there was nothing other that the awful misery of unemployment. That was a generation whom nobody would help if they didn't help themselves.

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Q. And that circle to which you belonged as a sixteen-year-old at the time gradually became subject to National Socialist influences?

A. Yes, and that was quite a natural process.

Q. How did it happen?

A. In the middle of Germany there was trouble. I've only got to mention the name of the Communist bandit leader Max Hoelz to indicate the conditions which prevailed at the time. And, even when outwardly calm had come, there were still such conditions there that it was impossible to hold any national meetings because communists used to disturb them. There came an appeal to us, us the young people, to furnish protection for these patriotic meetings, and we did. We had some wounded in that connection, and one of us, a certain Gerschar, was beaten to death by communists.

In that manner we made possible a large number of national meetings which otherwise couldn't have been held in this Weimar Republic. Amongst them there were National Socialist meetings, too, and to an increasing degree it was those meetings which we had to protect because against them, particularly, the communist terror was directed.

Through this protection activity of ours I met leading National Socialists I heard Count Rebenloh speak, and I heard the first oratory attempts of Sauckel, who later on became the Gauleiter of Thuringia, of the National Socialist Party.

THE PRESIDENT: What date is he speaking of?

DR. SAUTER: This is the period around 1924, that is one year after the Hitler revolt.

Q. In that manner, witness, the circle of which you were a member at the time came into contact with National Socialist influences. Was this supported by means of literature, the reading of National Socialist pamphlets, for instance?

A. Of course, I don't know what my comrades might have been reading, with the exception of one book which I shall give you in a minute. I only knew what I have read myself, and I at that time was interested in the scientist from Beireuth Chamberlain, who had written about the basis of the Nineteenth Century.

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I read Adolf Mass' writings, his world history of literature, and I read the history of German National Literature.

THE PRESIDENT: I have already told you that we do not want to know the full story of the defendant's education. He is now giving us a series of the books which he had read, but we are not interested.

DR. SAUTER: Very well, Mr. President.

A. (Continuing): I shall only say one sentence about that. These were books which had no definite anti-Semitic tendencies, but through which anti-Semitism went like a little red thread. The decisive anti-Semitic book I read at the time and the book which influenced my comrades --

Q. Please --

A. The book which influenced my comrades was Henry Ford's "The International Jew". I read it and I became anti-Semitic. The reason why this book particularly impressed my friends and myself so much was because we had considered Henry Ford to be the representative of succes,, but also the representative of a progressive social policy. In that poverty stricken Germany at that time youth turned toward America. And, apart from that great man Herbert Hoover, it was Henry Ford who represented the United States to us.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, the Tribunal thinks, as I have said twice now, that the educational influence of the defendant are quite irrelevant to us. I do not want to say it again and, unless you can control the defendant and keep him to the point, I shall have to stop his evidence.

DR. SAUTER: But, Mr. President, is it not of interest to the Tribunal when judging this defendant and his personality that they know how the defendant became a National Socialist and how the defendant became anti-Semitic

THE PRESIDENT: No, it is not of interest to the Tribunal.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Witness, how did you meet Hitler and why did you enter the Party?

A. I want to say that I didn't become a National Socialist because I was anti-Semitic but because I was a pro-social. I met Hitler as early as 1925. He had just came out of the fortress at Landsberg and then came to Weimar. His incarceration came to an end and he came to Weimar, and there he made a

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speech. It was on that occasion that I was presented to him. The program for the community which he developed interested me and appealed to me so enormously because in that I found in principle something which I had advocated in a small way amongst my comrades in the youth organization. He appeared to me to be the man who would show the way into the future to our generation and clear it for them; and I believed that through him there would be the prospect for that young generation for work, for an existence, for happiness; and he appeared to be the man who would liberate us from the shackles of Versailles.

I am convinced that without the Treaty of Versailles the rise to power of Hitler would never have happened. The dictate led to dictatorship.

Q. Witness, when did you become a member of the Party?

A. I became a member of the Party in 1925, and I simultaneously, and all my comrades, joined the SA.

Q. You were eighteen at the time, weren't you?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you join the SA?

A. The SA were furnishing this protection for the meetings and we quite simply joined the SA and took up our place in the SA, in the Party, and continued the activities which we had carried out before in our own youth movement.

Q. In 1926, witness, that is when you were nineteen years old, there was a Party Rally in Weimar?

A. Yes.

Q. As far as I know, you talked to Hitler personally on that occasion; is that correct?

A. Yes. I had talked personally to Hitler one year earlier, and on this occasion there was a renewed meeting. He was making speeches before mass meetings, and he came back to Weimar once again during that same year to speak before a smaller circle. Together with Rudolf Hess he paid a visit to the home of my parents and it was on that occasion that he suggested that I should study in Munich.

Q. Why.

A. Because he though that I ought to know the center of Party activities,

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and because he thought that in that manner I ought to become acquainted with the work of the Party. But I want to say at once in this connection that at that time I still didn't intend to become a politician. I was very interested, of course, in seeing the activities of the movement at the very place where it had been founded.

Q. Well, then you went to Munich, didn't you?

A. Yes, I did; and there I became a student at the Munich University. I studied and, to start with, I didn't concern myself with the Party at all. I carried out my studies of Germanism, art, and history of art, and I wrote. I came into contact with large numbers of people, numbers of people in Munich who weren't actually National Socialists but who belonged, shall I say, to the sympathizers of the National Socialist movement. At that time and in the house of my friend publisher Bruckmann --

Q. In 1929 you became the head of the university movement, didn't you? I think you were, in fact, not nominated but elected, weren't you?

A. The situation at the beginning was this: I attended the Party meetings at the beginning in Munich and in Bruckmann's Salon I came into contact with Hitler and with Rosenberg. Just as I met them, more men who played an important part in Germany I met later. And at the university I joined the high school part of the National Socialist student movement

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THE PRESIDENT: Yes, go on.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Herr von Schirach, you had just started telling us that you had jointed this high school group in Munich, and now will you please continue?

A Yes, I started to become active in this group. First of all, I spoke before my comrades about my own work in the literary field, and then I began to give lectures to students about the National Socialist movement. I organized student meetings on behalf of Hitler among the students in Munich.

Then I was a member of the General Students Committee, the ASTA, and through that activity among the students to an ever-increasing degree I came into more and more contact with the Party.

In 1929 the Reichs leader of the National Socialist Students Union retired, and the question arose as to who should become the leader of the entire university movement. At that time Rudolf Hess, on behalf of the Fuehrer, questionad all university groups of the National Socialist University Movement. The majority of all these groups of the various universities gave their vote to me to become the head of the National Socialist Students Union. Thus, it appears that I am the only Party leader who was actually elected into the Party leadership, which is a course of events which has never again occurred in the history of the Party.

Q You want to say, in other words, that all the others were nominated, and you only were elected.

A I was elected, and then I was confirmed in office.

Q If I am right, then, you were elected during the students' meeting at Graz.

A No, that isn't correct; that is wrong. I am now only talking of the National Socialist Students Movement. I shall come to your point later.

Now I was the National Socialist Student Movement leader, which I reorganized, and I began my auditory activities.

THE PRESIDENT: Surely it is sufficient that he became the leader. It really doesn't very much matter to us whether he was elected or not.

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DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, I am making every effort all the time to abbreviate this speech as much as possible, but perhaps I may ask just one more question with reference to the subject.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, in 1931, as far as I know, there was the general student meeting, Austrian and German, comprising all parties therefor. I think it is right that you were elected unanimously as president, weren't you; is that right?

A It isn't correct. At the general students meeting in 1931 where all students of Germany and Austria were represented, one of my assistants was unanimously elected as the leader of all German students. This was a most important affair for the youth and the Party. Twoyears before the seizure of power the entire academic youth had unanimously given their vote to a National Socialist. After the students rally at Graz --

THE PRESIDENT: I think this would be a convenient time to adjourn.

DR. SAUTER: Very well.

(A recess was taken)

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BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, before the intermission we came to the discussion of the fact that in 1929 you became theleader of the academic youth. Two years later, Hitler made you Reich Youth Leader. How did that appointment come about?

A After the student meeting at Graz in 1931, the success of which was very surprising to Hitler, I had a conference with Hitler. In the course of that meeting, Hitler mentioned a conversation we had had some time before. At that time he had asked me how it came about that the National Socialist youth movement was developing so quickly, whereas other National Socialist organizations were rather retarded in their development.

I told him at that time that one cannot lead youth organizations as an appendix of a political party; youth has to be led by youth, and I developed the idea of the youth state, that idea which I had received from the experience of the school community, the school state.

Then, in 1931, Hitler asked me whether I would like to assume the leadership of the National Socialist Youth Organization. There were a large number of organizations, National Socialist Youth in Industry, then Hitler Youth and National Socialist Pupils' organizations which also existed at that time. Several individuals had tried the leadership of these organization the SA leader Pfeffer, The Reich Leader Buch, really without too good results.

I agreed, and then I became Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP, temporarily a member of the staff of the highest SA leader Roehm. In that position, as Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP and the staff of Roehm, I had the rank of an SA Gruppenfuehrer and kept that rank also half a year later when I became independent in my position. As to how I became an SA Obergruppenfuehrer many years later, I believe in 1941, I became that as honoris causa. However, I did not possess the uniform after 1933.

Q Then in 1931 you became Reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP?

A Yes.

Q That, of course, was a Party office?

A Yes.

Q Then in 1932 you became Reich Leader. At that time you were 25 years old. How did that come about?

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A I have already said that I had expressed to Hitler that youth could not be the appendix of another organization, but youth had to be independent; it had to lead itself; it had to become independent. It was the fulfilment of a promise which Hitler had given me at that time that now, half a year later, I became the independent Reich Leader.

Q Independent Reich Leader; Reichsleiter, so that you were subordinate immediately to the Party leader, that is, Hitler?

A Yes.

Q With what material means was that youth organization created at that time?

A With the means of youth itself.

Q And how did you get those funds? By collections?

A The boys and girls paid membership fees, and a part of these membership fees was kept at the so-called district leadership offices. Those were the offices which in the Party were the same as the Gauleitung or, in the SA, the Gruppeleitung. Another part went to the Reich Youth Leadership. The Hitler Youth financed its organization with its own means.

Q Then, I am interested in the following. Did the Hitler Youth, which you created and to which you gave the name of Hitler, get its importance only after the seizure of power and by the seizure of power, or what was the previous size and importance of that youth organization which you had created?

A Before the seizure of power in 1932, the Hitler Youth already was the largest youth movement of Germany. I should like to add that the individual National Socialist youth organizations which I found when I took over my office as Reich Youth Leader were collected by me in one large youth movement. This youth movement was the strongest youth movement of Germany, long before we came to power.

On the 2nd of October 1932, the Hitler Youth held a meeting at Potsdam, and on the occasion of that meeting more than 100,000 youth from all over the Reich came together without the Party's providing a single pfennig. All the means came from the youth itself. From that number of participants alone, you can see that that was the largest youth movement.

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Q So that was a few months before the seizure of power, and at that time already more than 100,000 participants were at that rally at Potsdam?

A Yes.

Q The Prosecution has put to you, Witness, that later, after the seizure of power -- I believe in February 1933 -- you put your members into the Reich Committee of Youth Organizations. Is that correct, and against whom was that action directed?

A That is correct. The Reich Committee of Youth Organizations was practically no more than a statistical office which was subordinated to the Reich Minister of the Interior. That office was managed by a retired general, General Vogt, who later became one of my ablest collaborators. The taking over of that Reich Committee was a revolutionary act, an action which youth committed for youth, and from that day on dates the realization of the thought of a youth state within the state.

I cannot say any more about that.

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Q The Prosecution accuses you furthermore of having dissolved the Grossdeutsche Bund in 1933, that is, after the seizure of power. What was the Grossdeutsche Bund, and why did you dissolve it?

A The Grossdeutsche Bund was a youth organization, or rather, an organization of youth groups with great pan-German tendencies. I am surprised, therefore, that the Prosecution has accused me of the dissolution of that organization. Many members of the German Union were National Socialists. There was very little difference between several of the groups which were collected in that organization on the one hand and the Hitler Youth on the other. I strove for unity of youth, and the German Union wanted to continue a separate existence. I objected to that. Therefore, there was agitated public controversy with Admiral von Trothar, the leader of the German Union, and in the end the German Union was coordinated into our youth organization.

Whether prohibition was declared against it, I do not know. I can not remember. I know only that the members joined our organization. Between Admiral von Trothar and me a reconciliation took place, and Admiral von Trothar until his death was one of the greatest sponsors of my work.

Q How did it come to the prohibition against the Marxist youth organizations?

A I believe that the prohibition against Marxist youth organizations, if I remember correctly, came out in connection with the prohibition of trade unions. I have no documents any more about that, but at any rate, from the legal point of view, I was not authorized in 1933 to express a prohibition of that kind. The Minister of the Interior was supposed to do that. The right to prohibit youth organizations, de jure, I had only after 1 December 1936.

That the Marxist youth organizations had to disappear was a matter of course for me, and in speaking about this prohibition as such, I can only say that the German Workers Youth found the realization of its social ideals, socialistic ideas, not within the Weimar Republic but in the Hitler Youth.

Q Witness, at first you were Reich Leader of the NSDAP. That was a party office. After the seizure of power, you became Youth Leader of the German Reich. That was a state office. On the basis of this state

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or national office, did you have competence and responsibility for the school system?

A For the school system in Germany, the Reich Minister for Education, and Culture was the only competent person. I was competent for education outside the schools -- outside the home and the school, as it says in the law of 1936. However, I had some schools of my own, the so-called Adolf Hitler Schools, which I shall mention in detail later. They were not subject to supervision by the state. During the war, by the action of sending children into the country -- that is, the organization by which we took care of the evacuation of youth from areas that were in danger of bombing raids -- at that time within the camps where these children were collected, I had the competence for education, but on the whole I have to answer the question about competence for the schools system in Germany with No.

Q The youth which you had to educate outside of the schools, the Hitler Youth, the H.J. -- was membership to the Hitler Youth compulsory or voluntary?

A The membership in the Hitler Youth was voluntary until 1936. In 1936 the law which I have already mentioned concerning the H.J. was issued which made the German youth members of the Hitler. The directives, the executive orders, in connection with that law were only issued in the fall of 1939. Only during the war, in May 1940, within the Reich Youth Leadership, the thought of the carrying out of a German youth draft was considered and discussed and expressed publicly.

May I point out that my deputy at that time, Lauterbacher, at the time when I was at the front, stated in a public meeting -- I believe at Frankfurt in 1940 -- that now 97 per cent of the youngest age group of youth had volunteered for the Hitler Youth and that it became necessary to draft the remaining three per cent.

DR. SAUTER: In that connection, Mr. President, may I point out two documents of the Document Book Schirach. That is Number 51.

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THE PRESIDENT: I did not quite understand what the defendant said. He said that the membership was voluntary until 1936, that the H.J. Law was then passed, and something to the effect that the execution of the law was not published until 1939. Was that what he said?

DR. SAUTER: Yes, thatis correct. Until 1936 -- if I may explain that, Mr. President -- membership in the Hitler Youth was absolutely voluntary. Then in 1936 the J. J. Law was issued, which stated that boys and girls had to go to the Hitler Youth, but the directives, the executive directives, were issued by the defendant only in 1939, so that practically, until 1939, the membership was still a voluntary one.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that right, defendant?

THE WITNESS: That is right.

DR. SAUTER: And these facts which I have just presented, Mr. President, can also be seen from two documents of theDocument Book Schirach, Number 51, on page 91, and Number 52 on page 92. On the latter --

THE PRESIDENT: Very well, Dr. Sauter, I accept it from you and from the defendant. I only wanted to understand it. You can go on.

DR. SAUTER: On the second document, mention is also made of the 97 per cent which the defendant has said had voluntarily joined the H.J., so that now there were only three per cent missing.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q May I continue, witness, and ask you what the attitude of the parents was to the question of whether the children should join the H.J. or not? What did the parents say?

A There were, of course, parents who did not like it that their children joined the H. J. Whenever I broadcast a speech to the parents or to youth, it occurred that hundreds of parents sent me letters. Among these letters frequently there were some in which the parents stated their opposition to the H.J., and I always considered that as a proof of the confidence which I enjoyed with the parents. I should like to say that never, when parents tried to restrain their children from joining, have I exerted any compulsion or put them under any pressure of any kind. That would have destroyed the confidence of the parents of Germany. That con-

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fidence was the basis of my entire educational work.

I believe that on this occasion I have to say that the concept that any youth organization can be established with compulsion on youth and can be successful, that that concept is absolutely wrong.

Q Witness, were youngsters who did not come into the Hitler Youth at a disadvantage for that reason?

A Youngsters who did not go to the Hitler Youth were at a disadvantage in that they could not take part in our camping and our competitions. They were outsiders of the youth life, and there was a danger that they would become hypochondriacs.

Q But were there not certain professions in which membership in the H. J. was a prerequisite to working in those professions?

A Yes.

Q What were the professions?

A For instance, the profession of teacher. It is quite clear that a teacher can not educate youth unless he himself knows the ways of life of that youth, and so we demanded that the young teachers had to have gone through the H. J. The junior teacher had to be familiar with the ways of life of the students who were under his supervision.

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Q But there were only two professions, whereas for other professions membership in the HJ was not a pre-requisite for admission; or was it?

A I could not answer that is detail. I believe that the discussion about that is unnecessary, because the entire youth was in the Hitler Youth.

Q Witness, you know that the prosecution has also accused you of advocating the Fuehrer principle. Therefore, I ask you, was that Fuehrer principle also in the HJ, and in what form was it carried out in the HJ? and I should like to remind you of that kind of Fuehrer principle about which we know here from testimony.

A Of course, the HJ was founded on the Fuehrer principle; only the entire form of leadership of youth was basically different from that of other national socialist organizations. For instance, we had the custom in youth leadership to discuss all questions frankly and openly in our meetings in the district. There were lively debates. I myself educated my assistants in discipline. Of course, once we had discussed a measure and debated a measure and I had given an order or directive, that ended the debate.

The leadership of youth -- that is the young boy and girl leaders -- through years of working together and serving the same purpose, had become a unity of many thousands. They had become friends. It is evident that in a group of that kind the carrying out of orders and directives takes place in entirely different ways from in a military organization or in any political organization.

Q Witness,--

A (interposing) May I just add one more thing? A leadership based on a natural authority such as we had in the yough organization is something which is not alien to youth at all. Such leadership with youth never became dictatorship

Q Witness, you have been accused of training youth in a military sense. And in that connection, the fact has been pointed out that your HJ was very uniformed. Is that correct? And why did the HJ wear uniforms?

A I have stated my opinion about that in many instances, and I believe there are documents to illustrate it. I considered the uniform of the HJ always as a "dressed-up" comradeship. The uniform was the symbol of a community without classes. The young worker, the worker's boy, wore the same garb that the son of the university professor was wearing. The girl from the wealthy family wore

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the same garb as the child of the day laborer. Hence the uniform. This uniform did not have a military significance at all.

Dr. SAUTER: In that connection, Mr, President, May I ask you to take judicial notice of the document Schirach No 55-A and 117, where in writing by the defendant von Schirach the same trends of thought were expressed, in fact, many years ago, which he is expressing today.

I should like to ask also, Mr. President, for permission to correct an error in Document 55, on page 98, in a quotation from a book by Schirach. There it says, "Even the son of the millionaire has no more power --"

I do not know whether you have found the passage. It is on page 77 of the book by Dr. Schirach, Page 98 of the Document Book. There is a quotation near the botton of the page under the heading "Page 77"

"Even the son of the millionaire has no more power that the son of the unemployed person." The word "Power" corresponding to the German word "Macht" is in error, and should be the word "Dress" corresponding to the German word "Tracht"; so I ask now to have the word "Macht", "power" changed to the word "Tracht", "dress"

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BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Witness, I shall then continue with the interrogation. You have been accused of using influence psychologically and pedagogically which you had during the war. You have been accused of participating in a conspiracy for that purpose, a conspiracy by which the National Socialist movement acquired the total power in Germany, and finally planned and carried out agressive war.

What can you say about that?

A. I did not participate in any conspiracy. I did not consider it participation in any conspiracy; I cannot consider it participation in any conspiracy if I joined the National Socialist Party. The program of that party had been approved and published. The party was admitted to election. Neither Hitler nor any of his assistants ever said that he wanted to assume power by a coup d'etat. Again and again in public he stated not once but a hundred times, "I want to overcome that parliamentary system by legal means, because it is bringing us deeper and deeper into misery".

I myself as the youngest representative of the Reichstag of his party told my 60,000 constituents similar things in electoral campaigns. There was nothing which would prove the fact of conspiracy, nothing which was discussed behind closed doors. Whatever we wanted we admitted frankly before the nation. And as far as newsprint is read around the globe, anybody abroad could have been informed about our aims and purposes.

As far as preparation for war is concerned, I have to state that I did not take part in any conference or issuing of orders which would indicate preparations for an aggressive war. I believe that could be seen from the proceedings in this court up to now.

I can only state that I did not participate in a conspiracy, and I do not believe that there existed a conspiracy. The thought of conspiracy is in contradiction to the idea of dictatorship. A dictatorship does not conspire; a dictotorship commands.

Q. Witness, what did the leadership of the Hitler Youth do to prepare youth for the war and to train youth for war-like purposes?

A. Before I answer that question, I believe I have to explain briefly

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the difference between military training and pre-military education. Military training, in my opinion, is all training with weapons or war, and all training which is conducted by military personnel, with and without weapons; that is to say, by officers.

Pre-military education, or pre-military training, is in the widest sense all education which comes before the time of military service. In special casis it is a special preparation for military service.

We in the Hitler Youth were opponents of any military drills for youth. We restricted such drill as being contrary to the principles of youth. I am not giving my own opinion here, but the opinion of thousands of my assistants.

It is a fact that the defense youth groups, which had existed in Germany before, were rejected by me; and the continuation of such Wehrjugend work, defense youth group work, within the HJ, was rejected by me. I had always been strongly opposed to playing soldier in the youth organization. With all my high esteem for the profession of an officer, I still do not consider an officer capable of leading youth because always, in some form or other, he will apply the tone of the drill field and the forms of military leadership to youth. That is the reason why I did not have any officers as my assistants in the Hitler Youth.

Because of my position against using officers as youth leaders, I was criticized by the armed forces repeatedly. I should like to stress that that did not come from the High Command; Field Marshal Keitel, especially, had a great deal of understanding for my ideas. However, at any rate, within the armed forces, here and there, criticism was heard against my general attitude of opposition to having officers used as leaders of a youth organization. The principle of youth leading youth had never been perpetrated in Germany.

If I may now come to the question of whether the youth was prepared for the war and trained in a military sense, I have to say, in conclusion, that the center of gravity of youth work in Germany was the training for occupations, camping, and competition in sports. The physical training, which perhaps in some way could be considered a preparation for military service, was only a very small part and took up a very small part of our time.

I should like to give as an example here, one district of the Hitler Youth, for instance, the district of Hessen Nassau. A Gebiet is about the same as a Gau. Of its own funds, in 1939, it spent, for trips and camps, nine-twentieths; for cultural work, three-twentieths; for Land Dienst, the Land Service, and other tasks, and for the welfare offices, five-twentieths. The same area spent, in 1944 -- that is, one year before the end of the war -- for cultural work, four-twentieths; for sports and defense training, five-twentieths; for Land Dienst, Land Service, and other tasks, six-twentieths; and for the evacuation of youths to the country, five-twentieths.

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In that connection I should like to mention briefly that the same area, in the same district, in the time from 1936 until 1943, spent nothing, or had no expense for racial-political education. In 1944, for racial-political education, 20 marks were spent and are listed in that budget for the acquisition of a picture book about hereditary and venereal diseases. However, in that same district, in one single town, during the same time, 200,000 marks of subsidies were given to get youth into the theatres.

The question concerning pre-military education could hardly be answered by me without mentioning small caliber ranges. Small caliber firing was a sport among the German youth. It was carried out according to international rules of sport shooting. Small caliber shooting, according to Article 177 of the Treaty of Versailles, was not prohibited. It says, in that article of the treaty, verbatim, that in hunting organizations and sport organizations, it is prohibited to train their members in the use of war weapons. The smallcaliber rifle, however, is not a war weapon. For our sport shooting we used a rifle like the American 22-caliber. It was used with the Flobersche, short or long, 22 caliber.

I should like to say here that our entire marksmanship training and other so-called pre-military training can be found in a handbook which has the title, "HJ in the Service". That book was printed and published, and it was sold not only in Germany, but also abroad.

The British Board of Education, in 1939, passed a judgment about that book, which was in an educational pamphlet, number 109. With the permission of the Tribunal, I should like to quote briefly, from this educational pamphlet, what was said about that book. I quote in English:

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"It cannot fairly be said to be in essence a more militaristic work than any thoroughgoing, exhaustice, and comprehensive manual of boy scout training would be. Some 40 pages are, to be sure, devoted to the theory and practice of shooting small caliber rifle and air gun, but there is nothing in them to which exception can reasonably be taken, and the worst that one can say of them is that they may be confidently recommended to the notice of any boy scout wishing to qualify for his marksmanship badge."

For the intellectual attitude of youth, I can only say that it was definitely not militaristic.

Q. We will probably refer to that later with a specific question.

You said the Hitler Youth had been equipped with small calibre rifles and trained with those small caliber rifles. Was the Hitler Youth also trained with infantry rigles, or machine guns, or machine pistols?

A. Principally not.

Q. Not at all?

A. Not a single German boy, until the war, had been trained with a war weapon, a military weapon. That is, an infantry rifle, a machine gun, or an infantry gun or hand grenade.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, in the document book Schirach are several documents which will show what the attitude of the defendant von Schirach was concerning the question of military or pre-military education of youth, and that it was exactly the same as he has stated it today, particularly, that he was opposed to any military drill and all such things.

Those are documents in the document book Schirach: 120, 122, 123, 127, 127-a, 128, and 131. I ask you to take judicial notice of these documents. They contain, on the whole, the same statements which von Schirach has briefly made.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Herr von Schirach, in connection with the so-called military training of youth, I should like to know the following. What was the influence of the SA on the training and education of youth?

A. None at all. The SA tried to have an influence on the education and training of youth.

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A. None at all. The SA tried to have an influence on the education and training of youth.

Q. In what way?

A. That was in January of 1939. At that time I was at Dresden, where I arranged a performance which presented modern gymnastics for girls. While I was at that performance, a newspaper was shown to me which carried a decree by Hitler, according to which the two oldest age groups of the Hitler Youth had to receive pre-military training from the SA. I protested against that at once and, after my return to Berlin, I succeeded -- not in having the decree withdrawn; that could not be done, for reasons of prestige, because Hitler's name was under it. However, it was put out of force, so far as the youth were concerned.

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DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, that incident is manifested in the document from the Document Book Schirach No. 132. That is a statement from "Das Archiv", a semi-official news periodical. I should like to refer to that with respect to the question of training in shooting.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. I should like to put the question to the Defendant, what was the proportion between the training in shooting and the entire training of the H.J.? Was it a very essential part of the essential part?

A. Unfortunately, I do not have the documentary material here which would enable me to answer that in detail; but at any rate, it was not an essential part of the training within the H.J.

Q. That marksmanship training, did it go any further, according to your experiences and observations, than the marksmanship training of youth in other nations?

A. The marksmanship training of youth in other nations went much farther, much beyond that which we did in Germany.

Q. Do you know that from your own observation?

A. I know that from many of my assistants who have studied continuously the training in other countries, and I know about it from my own experience.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you think that is relevant, the fact that other nations trained in marksmanship? I am not sure it's true either, but anyhow, it is not relevant.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Then I come to another question, Witness. The prosecution asserted that thousands of boys were trained militarily by the H.J. in the fields of naval aviation and armored troops, and that over seven thousand teachers trained over a million Hitler Youths in rifle marksmanship. That is the quotation from the prosecution which refers to some official statement of the year 1938. I should like to have you state your position concerning the question of the special units of the H.J.

A. Theprosecution refers, if I am not mistaken, to a speech which Hitler made. Just how Hitler came to the figures concerning the training I could not say; I do not know. I can only speak about the training in the special units

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and say the following, which I can prove with documents: In the year 1938 the Motor Hitler Jugend -- that is that special unit of our youth organization which the prosecution assumes that it received the pre-training for armored weapons -- in 1938 the Motorized Hitler Youth had vehicles of their own, 3,270--

Q. That is all over Germany?

A. Yes, all over Germany. Private vehicles of their members which, of course, were at their disposal for their work, 3,270; and vehicles of the NSKK, National Socialist Motor Corps, 2,000. In the year 1938 twenty-one thousand youth got their driving licenses I believe, but I can not be sure about that. That is twice the number of younsters that received a driving license in 1937; that is a driving license for a passenger car. These figures alone show that the Motorized Hitler Youth did not receive pre-training for our armored forces. The Motorized Hitler Youth had motorcycles; they made cross-country trips, that is correct. What they learned out of it was, of course, valuable also for the Army if these boys later came into motorized units; but it was not so that the boy had to be in the Motorized Hitler Youth, when he came to the Army. There was no compulsion in that respect. The Motorized Hitler Youth was not created upon the request of the armed forces but it was created in the fighting years long before the seizure of power simply from the natural desire of those boys who owned a motorcycle and wanted to drive it also while they were on duty. So we formed our motorized H.J. and we used these boys as messengers between out tent camps and we used them as drivers for our leaders, monor leaders, and later, in order to give them the regular training, especially knowledge of motors, of engines, we made an arrangement with the NSKK, which made it possible to train them in the technical fields; and other units were created in the same way. The flying H.J. has never had any motor planes. We only had gliders. The entire Hitler Youth had one plane, one motor plane and that was my own. Aside from that, the Hitler Youth had only model airplanes and gliders. The Hitler Youth did not only teach their own members in the use of gliding, for instance, in the Rhoen Mountains, but also thousands of youth from England and other countries. We had glider camps where young English men were our guests and we also had camps in England.

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Q The Navy H.J., did they have warships?

A The Navy H.J. of course had not a single warship but, from time to time our former Commander in Chief of the Navy, Raeder, gave us an old cutter and with that we put to sea. The boys, for instance, who lived in a city like Berlin, near the Wansee, and wanted to do rowing, they became members of the Navy H.J. They didn't go to the Navy just because they had been in the Navy H.J., but just as many of them went afterwards to the Army or the Air Force, and the same thing happened with other special units.

Q Witness, you say therefore, that in your opinion the Hitler Youth was not educated in a military way for the war?

A I should like to be quite precise about that. The training in these special units was carried out in such a manner that it really had pre-military value. That is to say that whatever the boy learned in the Marine Hitler Jugend, regardless of whether he wanted to use it as a sport later or whether he went to the Navy later, the basic principles were valuable as pre-military education. If one considers these special units of the H.J., one can say that here a pre-military education actually took place, but the youth within the Hitler Youth organization were never prepared for the war in any place, not even for the military service, because the youngsters did not go directly from the Hitler Youth into the Army. From the Hitler Youth they went into thelabor service.

Q And how long were they in the labor service?

A Half a year.

Q Then they came to the armed forces?

A Yes, then they came to the armed forces.

Q In that connection, however, the prosecution has used the text of an agreement which was made between the H.J. leadership and the OKW in August, 1939, and which has been submitted as Document SP 2398 by the prosecution. What are the facts about that agreement between you and the OKW?

A I could not remember any details. Between Field Marshall Keitel and myself, according to my recollection, there wasn't even a discussion

concerning that agreement. I believe we carried that out in writing and, on the whole, I should like to state that during that entire time from 1933 to '45, between Field Marshal Keitel and myself, only one or two conversations of about half an hour took place. The agreement, however, came from the following considerations: In the Hitler Youth we had the tendency -- and that was also the tendency of competent men in the armed forces -- to take nothing into our training which belonged to the later military training. However, in the course of years, on the part of the military, the objection had been raised that youth should not learn anything within its training which later would have to be changed in the armed forces. I refer, for instance, to the compass. The Army uses the Infantry Compass. The Hitler Youth, in cross-country sports, used compasses ofvarious kinds; and it was of course quite senseless that youth leaders should train their boys, for instance, to march after the Besar compass and later, in their training as recruits, the boy had to learn something different. The designation of the terrain should also be given according to the same principles and standards within the Hitler Youth as the Army, and so we came to the agreement by which I believe thirty or forty thousand H.J. Leaders were trained in cross-country sports. In these cross-country sports no training with war weapons took place.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, now I come to a different chapter, and it may be that this is the best time to adjourn.

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal will now adjourn.

(A recess was taken until 1400 hours).

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(The hearing reconvened at 1400 hours, 23 May 1946)

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH--Resumed
DIRECT EXAMINATION -- Continued

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, before the adjournment we had spoken about the question of the military and pre-military education of youth. And now I come to another similar chapter; that is the question whether you as youth leader in your articles and speeches and orders did in any way direct youth towards an aggressive war psychologically and attempted to influence youth in such a way so as to prepare youth in that manner for a war situation or atmosphere.

A No, never did I in my speeches before German youth or in anything which I issued to youth in the way of orders and directives prepare German youth for war; nor have I ever, even in the smallest circles of my assistants, expressed myself in that manner. All my speeches are contained in the collection "Das Archiv" (The Archive), at least in their principal contents; and a considerable part of my speeches is contained in a book "The Revolution in Education", in which they are summarized, which is before this Tribunal.

All this evidence shows that I have never spoken before youth in that sense, and this would have been a direct contradiction to all my aims, which were that we should cooperate with the youth of other nations.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, perhaps in this connection I may draw your attention to the document, which is in the document book Schirach under No. 125--I repeat 125, -- and also 126, where Schirach is speaking about the questions of preserving peace and refuses to recognize war. I am asking the Tribunal to take judicial notice of these documents and the evidence they contain.

Q Witness, you have just spoken of cooperation between your Reich Youth Leadership Office and the German Hitler youth with the youth of other nations. Will you give us a more detailed statement on that, in particular with regard to the question with which youth unions or forces of other nation

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you have cooperated and have attempted an approach and in which way you have done so and to what degree?

A Starting in 1933, and in an increasing decree, increasing year by year, I have made efforts to run exchange camps with the youth in other countries. Here in Germany there have on numerous occasions been groups of French youth, English youth, and Belgian youth, as well as many other countries, particularly Italy, as our guests. I remember that in one year alone, I think in 1936, approximately 200,000 foreign youth spent the night in our youth hostels.

Perhaps it is important in this connection that I should say that the youth hostel system which I took over in 1933 was extended by me and that finally it formed a part of an international youth hostel system, the president of which was sometimes a German, sometimes an Englishman. There was an international youth hostel agreement which made it possible that youngsters of our nation could stay in youth hostels of the guest nations. I, myself, have made particularly great efforts to bring about an understanding with French youths. I must say that this was my pet idea. I think that my former assistants will remember just how intensely I worked on realizing that idea. My "Leaders" periodical, I don't know whether frequently, but certainly once appeared in the French language, so that through this work an understanding between the French and the German youth could be strengthened.

I have been to Paris and I addressed the children of one thousand servicemen from the first World War, to whom I sent invitations to come to Germany. I very often had French young guests as my visitors in Germany. But, over and above this understanding with France which eventually, incidentally, led to difficulties between the Fuehrer and myself, I cooperated with many, many other youth organizations.

Perhaps I may add that this German-French cooperation, so far as youth was concerned, was supported particularly by the Ambassador Poucet in Berlin, the President Chautemps and other French personalities who wrote in my "Leaders" periodical and wrote about that particular subject. I was in contact with youth leaders all over the world, with

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whom I exchanged views, and I, myself, have been on many long journeys to visit youth organizations in other countries and find contact with them. The war, of course, terminated that work. And I don't want to omit to mention here that during one whole year I put the entire work of youth under the heading of understanding and that in all my speeches before youth I always tried to bring about an understanding towards other nations and achieve that.

Q Is it true that, for instance, even during the last years before the war, I think even as late as the winter of '37-'38, and '38 and '39, you received delegations of English youth organizations in skiing camps of the Hitler youth and that there were also during those years considerable delegations of Hitler youth leaders and Hitler youh members who were sent to England so that these people could get to know each other and could get to understand each other?

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A. Yes, that is correct. That is correct. There were innumerable camps with foreign youth in Germany, and numerous camps of German youth abroad, and I myself have often visited such camps or have received delegations from such camps.

Here is something else I want to say. As late as 1942 I made an attempt to collaborate with the youth in France, and at that time the difficulty was Mussolini's attitude. I went to Rome, and through Count Ciano's intervention, I had a long conversation with Mussolini in Rome at the end of which I had achieved that he no longer had any objections that the youth of French groups were invited by me to come to Germany.

Unfortunately, when I reported this result to our Foreign Minister, Hitler turned it down. At any rate, that is how Herr von Ribbentrop explained the matter to me.

Q. In an article in the paper "Das Archiv" of 1938 there is a statement from which I gather that during that year there were, among others, the children of 1,000 French servicement who came into the Hitler Youth camps in Germany and who came into the German-French youth skiing camps, invited by you.

A. Yes, I have already told you that.

Q. Another article shows me that, for instance, I believe in 1939, you had a special memorial erected, I think in the Black Forest when some members of an English youth delegation had an accident during the sports there.

A. Yes.

DR SAUTER: Mr. President, the defendant had mentioned earlier that near Berlin he erected a special house for these purposes under the name "The Foreign House of Hitler Youth". May I present a picture of this Foreign House as document number 120 in the original to the Tribunal, and may I ask that the Tribunal should have a look at this picture, because in that picture it is --

THE PRESIDENT: We are quite prepared to take it from you without looking at the house. The particular style of architecture will not affect us.

DR. SAUTER: Yes, but if you will look at the picture, then you will know how the house was furnished, and you will see that in the house, for instance, there was not a single swastika, not a single picture of Hitler, or any such things. That again shows consideration for the views of our foreign gests.

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In this connection, Mr. President, may I also ask you to take judicial notice of a number of documents, all of which refer to the efforts of the defendant von Schirach to bring about an understanding between German youth and the youth of other nations. These are the documents in Schirach's document book which have the numbers 99 up to and including 107. Then documents 108 to 113, and also the document 114 up to 116-A, and then documents 117, 119, and 120. All these documents refer to the same subject.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Witness, when you invited such delegations from foreign youth organizations to Germany, was anything ever kept secret from these delegations, particularly with reference to the Hitler Youth, or how was that?

A. No, as a matter of principle, foreign youth leaders who wished to see and get to know our institutions were shown everything without any reserve whatever. There was, in fact, no institution or organization of German youth which was not shown to our foreign guests, and that includes the so-called pre-military education, which was shown to them in every detail.

Q. And then in 1939 the second world war broke out. During the last months before that happened, did you seriously expect a war or with what did you occupy yourself at the time?

A. I was firmly convinced that Hitler would not allow a war to happen. It was my opinion that he was in no way deceived about the fact that the Western Powers were firmly decided to be serious about this. Until the day when war broke out, I firmly believed that the war could be avoided.

Q. Did you discuss with military leaders or political personalities at that time the danger of war and the possibilities of a peaceful solution? Did you have any discussions with them?

A. No, in fact, I want to say something about my discussions with military personalities right now.

I have already stated that during the 12 years-- that is 1933 to 1944 and 1945; 13 years -- I had perhaps one or possibly two half-hour conversations with Field Marshal Keitel. I remember that one of them dealt entirely with the question of personnel.

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During the same period, I had, I think, only one single discussion with Admiral Raeder, and Grand Admiral Doenitz I only met here in Nurnberg.

I never had any official discussions with Colonel-General Jodl at all, and the late Field Marshal von Blomberg, if I remember rightly, I talked to either once or possibly twice for half-an-hour. I had no official discussions with the former Supreme Commander of the Army, von Fritsch. I was his guest on one occasion when he was running skiing competitions for the army and he kindly invited me because he knew that I was interested in skiing.

With his successor, von Brauchitsch, I had a general chat when I talked before the youth of Koenigsberg in 1933. Later I visited him once on some official visit, and we discussed a question which was of no importance for the education of youth. It was some technical matter.

Those are the discussions with military personalities which I have had.

In fact, I must say altogether that I did not have time for conferences and discussions. I had an organization comprising eight million people which I ran, and I was serving that organization in such a way that I did not have the possibility to participate in conferences in Berlin and discussions regarding the situation, even if I had been admitted to them, which was not the case.

Q. Witness, since 1932 you have been Reichsleiter. That means that you belonged to the highest level of leaders in the Party. Were you not, in that capacity as Reichsleiter, informed by Hitler, his deputy or other political personalities about the political situation?

A. I think that on an average Hitler received the Reichs and Gau Leiters twice per annum, when he invited them for a conference or a meeting, during which he discussed political events retrospectively. Never at any time did Hitler discuss before these men operations of the future, be they of a political or military nature.

Q. Then, if I understand your answer correctly, you were always surprised by these foreign events and facts?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the same apply to the question of the Austrian Anschluss?

A. Yes. I knew or heard of the Anschluss of Austria, which of course I

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hailed, if I remember rightly, during a journey by car from my academy at Braunschweig to Berlin, through the radio. I continued my journey to Berlin. and there I boarded a train at once, and the following morning I arrived in Vienna. There I greeted the youth and the youth leaders, some of whom had been imprisoned for a long time or in concentration camps at Wuellersdorf, and also many women youth leaders, who also had faced a very serious fate.

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Q And what about Czechoslovakia, the march into Czechoslovakia?

A Like every other German Citizen, I heard of that through radio, and I didn't hear any more than any other citizen heard through the wireless.

Q Were you, in any capacity, a participant in the negotiations regarding the Munich Pact, with Chamberlain and Daladier in 1938?

A No

Q And what was your opinion?

A I regarded that agreement as the basis for a peace, and it was my firm conviction that Hitler would keep that agreement

Q Did you know anything about the negotiations regarding Poland in 1939?

A No, I didn't hear about the negotiations which led to the war until I was here in this courtroom. I only knew that version of those negotiations which was officially announced through the wireless or the Ministry of Propaganda respectively, and I knew no more, therefore, than what every other German citizen knew. The version which Hitler announced before the Reichstag was considered by me to be absolutely true, and I never doubted it, or at least I didn't doubt it until 1943, and all I have heard here about it is news to me.

Q Witness, the Prosecution, amongst other things, have accused you that in your book "Hitler Youth, Idea and Form", which, Mr. President, is No. L-360, you used the expression "Lebensraum", living space, and "Ostraum", eastern space, and that by doing so you expressed the idea that the occupation carried out by Germany in the East, that is to say Soviet Russia and Poland, were wanted by you or considered a necessity.

What do you have to say about that?

A In this book of mine, "Hitler Youth, Its Form and Ide the word "Lebensraum", living space, isn't used at all. Only the word "eastern space" is used, Ostraum, and I think it is in connec-

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tion with a press service, eastern section. In an aside, an auxiliary sentence, there is a statement describing the tasks of the Colonial Department in the Hitler Youth, and saying that through the activities of this Colonial Department one oughtn't forget the fact that the necessity exists of drawing the attention of youth to the use of space in the East, and by that I meant the thinly populated eastern parts of Germany.

That was a time when we in the youth organizations were particularly concerned with the problem of escape from the land, that is to say, the departure of the second or third sons of farmer to towns. I formed a special movement of youth for that purpose, the rural service, which had the task of stopping this flow of yout from the country to the town, and which had the task of bringing home to youth in towns the advantages of the country. That was their task.

Of course I never thought of an occupation of Russian territory because, ever since I occupied myself with history, politically it was always my point of view that Bismarck's policy regarding cooperation with Russia should be commenced again. The attack against the Soviet Union was considered by me to be the suicide of the German nation.

Q Witness, did you, as the Youth Leader of the German Reich, have the right to report to Hitler directly of your own free will?

A Yes, that is true, but this right to make reports was more or less only on paper. To picture that precisely, before the seizure of power I reported to Hitler more frequently in person. In 1932, he quite often announced his intention to dine with me in the evening, but it is quite clear that in the presence of my wife and other guests political questions were not discussed, particularly not the questions which fell into my special tasks. Only now and then, perhaps, I might touch upon a subject which interested me in connection with education.

In 1933, as far as I can remember, I reported to him per

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sonally twice, once regarding the financing of the youth movement, and the second time in connection with the Party Rally of 1933. During the following years, my reports numbered once or twice per annum on the average, but something happened to me which probably happened to most people who reported to Hitler, namely that of the 15 points on which I proposed to report to him, I managed to deal with two or three or four, and the others had to be dropped because he interrupted me and very explicitly explained the things which interested him most.

I tried to alleviate that by taking along models of youth buildings, stadiums, youth hostels, and such things, which I erected in a hall in the Reichschancellory, and when he looked at them I used the opportunity to put two or three questions to him.

Here is something I must tell you because I think I owe it to German youth. Hitler took very little interest in educational questions. As far as education was concerned, I received next to no suggestions from him. The only time when he did produce a real suggestion as far as athletic training was concerned was in 1935 when he told me that I should see to it that boxing should be more popular amongst the youth. I did so, but in spite of invitations he never attended a boxing match for the youngsters, and my friend von Schammer-osten, the sports leader, and I tried very often to bring him along, to make him come to our sporting events, skiing, ice hockey championships in Garmisch, and so forth, but apart from the events of the Olympic games, it was impossible to get him to participate.

Q. Witness, you have told us a little earlier how this so-called military or pre-military education worked, as far as one could talke about such education and you said that it played only a minor part in the training and education of Hitler Youth.

May I ask you, though not explicitly but only very briefly, to tell us what in accordance with your ideas, were the chief aims of your youth education. Only give clue words.

A. Tent camps, journeys, building of youth hostels and homes.

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Q. What do you mean by "journeys"?

A. Walks, marches individually and in groups; walks; the construction of more and more youth hostels. In one year alone, more than 1,000 homes and youth hostels were built by me in Germany. Then there was additional professional training, and then what I called the Olympic events of work, namely the annual trade contests, voluntary competition between all youth of both sexes who wanted to participate.

Q. You mean working youth?

A. Yes, and in fact millions participated.

Q. And then?

A. Our normal sports events, championships in every type of sport, our cultural work, and the construction of our singing groups, acting groups, concert groups and choirs, our youth libraries, and then something which I mentioned in connection with the escape from the land, the rural service with its helper groups, those youths, who for idealistic reasons were working in the country, even when they were town boys, to show the farmer boys that the land was really more beautiful than the town, so a town boy, too, would give up his life in town to devote his life to the land. Then, the dental service and medical examinations were carried out.

These, in a few words, were the main tasks which our youth organizations had, but they are by no means all.

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DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, these ideas, these thoughts, and these aims of defendant von Schirach are contained in a number of documents which are found in the document book Schirach, and which are extracts from his works, speeches and orders. I am referring to document book Schirach, 32 to 39, 44 to 50, 66 to 74-A, 76 to 79, and, finally, 80 to 83, all inclusive.

All these documents deal with the tasks which the defendant Schirach has just described to you, and I am asking the Tribunal to take judicial notice of the details in these documents.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q There is one point, however, of that program with which I would like to deal, because the Prosecution has particularly raised that accusation against you. That is your collaboration with the Lawyers Union, that is to say, your contact with legal life. I am interestedin that connection, why did you, the Reich Youth Leader, interest yourself in legal problems at all? What were you aiming at, and what did you achieve? Please, will you tell us that very briefly, because it has been emphasized during the case for the Prosecution.

A May I remind that the youth of the State was regarded by me as being a Youth State. In that Youth State all professions were represented, and all tasks. My collaboration with the Lawyers Union was due to the necessity that for our professional use we should train legal advisors who could offer them the necessary legal protection. I was anxious that those Hitler Youth Leaders who were studying law should return to the organization to deal with just these tasks within the organization.

That particular type of training developed into a large organization within the youth which was equivalent to the organization of medical officers in this organization. You see, our organization comprised approximately 1,000 doctors and female doctors. These legal men assisted the staff in the district and various units of our Youth Organization. They assisted in seeing to it that those demands were put through which I had made very early during our fighting time before the seizure of power, and which I had represented emphatically in the State later on, namely, the demands for free time and for paid holidays for the young workers.

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This legal work of our youth led to it that there were special faculties for youth right attached to the universities at Kiel and Bonn, and it particularly had the result that those demands which I have voiced in a speech in 1936 before the Legal Youth Committee of the Academy for German Law could be carried through.

Q Just one moment.

DR. SAUTER: That is Document 63. It is a speech which is contained, Mr. President, in document book Schirach, Number 63. It is an article in "Das Archiv" of October 1936.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Herr von Schirach, perhaps you can tell us very briefly which demands you as Reich Youth Leader had made regarding the youth, which social demands. You said earlier, free time. What did you mean by that?

A In the first place, a shortening of working hours for young people, the abolishment of night work for young people; a prohibition of work for children; extending weekends; and three weeks paid holiday every year.

In 1937 at Legnitz, I notice that at that time 50 percent of youthful workers had no holidays at all, and that only one percent had 15 to 18 days per annum. In 1938, on the other hand, I had achieved the Youth Protection Law which ordered the prohibition of work for children, and which stated that the age for youngsters was put up from 16 to 18; and which stated that there was to be no night work for youngsters; and which realized my demand regarding the extended weekend, and increased holidays for youngsters to at least 15 days per annum. That was all I could achieve. It was only part of what I wanted to achieve.

Q These are the demands, therefore, which are contained in your document book under document numbers 40, 41, and 60 to 64, inclusive.

DR. SAUTER: I ask the Tribunal to take judicial notice of these.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, I now come to another problem, and

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that is your position within the Party. Sometime ago we were shown a chart in this court room, which showed the organization of the Party. Was that plan true, or what was your position within the Party?

A My position in the Party was not correctly pictured by that chart, at least not as far as the channels of command are concerned. According to this chart which was exhibited here, the channel of orders would have been from Reich Leader for Youth and Education to the Chief of the Party Chancellory, and from there to Hitler and from Hitler to the Reich Youth Leaders office of the Party. That of course is an erroneous picture.

I wasn't in the Party Leader's office to give my orders through the Gauleiters and district leaders. The reason why I was there was because I was the representative and head of youth, so that if you want to describe my position and the position of my organization in the framework of the NSDAP correctly, then you would have to show or build a pyramid, the tip of which, that is to say, my position in the Party Leader's office, should be on the same level as the Reichsleiter.

Q You --

A Yes, I was the only man in the Youth Movement who was interconnected with the Party.

Q And the other leaders and sub-leaders of youth?

A Some of them may have been Party members, but not all. At any rate, they were not members of the Gauleiters' offices or Kreisleiters' offices. The entire State of youth, the entire organization of youth, stood by the side of the Party as an entire organization of its own.

Q Witness, as the Youth Leader of the German Reich, you were a civil servant of the Reich.

A Yes.

Q And since the 1st of December 1936, I think, you were the chief of a high Reich office; is that right?

A Only after the 1st of December 1936 was I a Reich official, a civil servant.

Q And the title was?

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A Youth Leader of the German Reich.

Q Well, then as the chief of a supreme Reich department, you, with reference to the Minister of Interior and Education Ministers, were independent, weren't you?

A Yes, that was the idea of creating that department. That was the purpose of an independent Reich department.

Q Did this mean that you became a member of the Reich Cabinet, as has been stated?

A I am convinced not. For the first time in this court room I heard that I was a member of the cabinet, that I was supposed to be a member of the cabinet. I have never participated in a cabinet meeting. I have never received a decree or any such document which would make me a member of the cabinet. I have never received invitations to attend cabinet meetings. In fact, I have never considered myself as a member of the Reichs Cabinet, and I think that the ministers did not consider me as such either.

Q Were you informed of the resolutions passed by the Reichs Cabinet in any way, for instance, by having the records or minutes sent to you?

A No, never. Resolutions passed by the Cabinet after the 1st December 1936, as far as any such resolutions were passed, only reached me in the same way as they reached any other employees of the Reich who read the Reich Law Gesetz or the Ministerial Gesetz of the Reich. Records and minutes were never sent to me.

Q Well, then, when you became a supreme department in the Reich, did you receive your staff which you needed through a ministry, or how did you recruit that staff?

A A few youth leaders who had worked in my staff for a number of years were made civil servants through me, and I didn't receive a single official from any ministry who might have dealt with matters relating to youth organizations. The entire supreme Reich department, if I remember correctly, consisted of no more than five officials. It was the smallest supreme Reich Department in the Reich, something I was particularly proud of. We were carrying out a very large task with a minimum number of personnel.

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Q And now, witness, I want to come to a subject which is going to be rather lengthy, and that is the affidavit which you have already mentioned, by Gregor Ziemer. That is a very large affidavit which has been presented by the prosecution under the number 2441 PS.

Witness, what do you have to say indetail to that affidavit? Do you know it? Do you know this man Ziemer?

A No.

Q Have you found out who he is and from where he gathered his so-called knowledge?

A I gather from the affidavit that Ziemers was headmaster of the American school in Berlin; that is, before the war, and that he has written a book which apparently deals with youth and school education in Germany, and that this affidavit is an extract from that book.

The affidavit as such, if you regard it in its entirety, seems, I believe, to have more propaganda and political significance than depicted.

I want to start by quoting something from the very first page, which is the page which contains Ziemer's affidavit; and in the last paragraph it says that there had been street fights outside the American school between the Jewish scholars in their school and the little youngsters. I need not deal with the difficulties which the school itself had, because they did not come under my sphere of influence. But these street fights took place outside the school ; and I think I ought to say something about them.

I have never known anything about these fights, but I should have heard about them under all circumstances because during most of 1938 I was in Berlin. So I would have had to hear of it certainly through the youth organizationitself, because the senior youth leaders would have had to report to me if that incident had taken place.

Furthermore, I would have had to hear about it through the foreign office, because if youngsters from the American colony had been molested there, there would have had to be protests through the embassy and the foreign office, and these protests would most certainly have been passed on to me at once, and, in fact, reported to me by telephone.

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I can only imagine that this is a very large exaggeration. The American ambassador, Wilson -- I think this was in the Spring of 1929, and I do not think I am wrong - had breakfasted with me in the foreign house at Gatau , and among other things we discussed a number of subjects. And amongst them -- and afterwards I was sure of that on this occasion -- he would most certainly have mentioned such incidents if they had in reality occurred in the war Mr. Ziemers is describing them.

Q The following pages of the affidavit I can skip, as far as Page 2, which is --

THE PRESIDENT (Interposing) How much of this document has been read by the prosecution? As far as I know, very little.

DR. SAUTER: I beg your pardon?

THE PRESIDENT: How much of this affidavit has been read and put in evidence by the prosecution?

DR. SAUTER: I am afraid I cannot tell you that offhand, Mr. President. But judging by practice, I am of the view that if the document is submitted to the Tribunal, the entire document is taken under judicial notice by the Tribunal.

THE PRESIDENT: That is not so. We have stated over and over again that we take judicial notice only of documents whichhave been read to the Tribunal, unless they are documents of which full translations have been given. This document was, I suppose, presented in the course of the prosecution's case, and probably one sentence out of it was read at the time. I do not know how much was read; but you and the defendant ought to know.

MR. DODD: There was only one paragraph read, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: One paragraph.

MR. DODD: One full paragraph, and perhaps one short one on Page 21.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I have it here.

MR. DODD: I think the prosecution covered the part having to do with the speech at Heidelberg.

THE PRESIDENT: And that is the only part of it that has been read, and that is, therefore, the only part of it that is in evidence.

THE WITNESS: Perhaps with reference to credibility -- and I shall not deal in detail with the accusations contained in that affidavit -- I might

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be allowed to say that with one exception all the annual slogans of the Hitler Youth were misrepresented in this affidavit, and that Gregor Ziemer nevertheless swears to the correctness of his statement.

THE PRESIDENT: Wouldn't it be best, if you want to reply to his affidavit, that you should direct the defendant's attention to the part which has been read; then he can make an answer to that?

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, in Ziemer's affidavit, which the defendant is regarding as an attempt to make bad blood, the old slogans are mentioned which are supposed to be known by the defendant; and the "slogan" means the "parole" of the slogan which was to be decided for the work of the following year.

THE PRESIDENT: One passage of this document has been put in. If you want to put in the rest, you are entitled to do so. But I should have thought that it would have been the best way for you to answer the passage which has been put in. The rest of the affidavit is not in evidence.

DR. SAUTER: Mr. President, in that case, my client would get the worst end of the bargain, because in other passages which have not been used by the prosecution --

THE PRESIDENT: (Interposing) I said you could use the other passages if you want to.

DR. SAUTER: Simply because then I can prove that Mr. Ziemer's statements are not correct, that is why I have just been trying to clarify the question of annual slogans and discuss it with the defendant, which is only one example.

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THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, the defendent is apparently saying that the affidavit is unreliable because of the slogans which are referred to in it. Is that not sufficient for your purpose?

DR. SAUTER: Yes; but I am trying to submit evidence to you of the fact that Mr. Ziemer's statements are untrue. The defendant, you see, maintains that the statements contained in that affidavit are not true, and I am trying to prove to you that, in fact, Mr. Ziemers is telling untruths.

THE PRESIDENT: Surely, Dr. Sauter, there being one passage in this affidavit which is in evidence, you can deal with the question of the credit of of the person who made the affidavit very shortly.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Witness, this Mr. Ziemer is his affidavit is making statements regarding the annual slogans which you had issued to the Hitler Youth. How these annual slogans were worded can be easily seen by the Tribunal from Ziemer's affidavit; and I am now asking you to tell us how the annucal slogans of the Hitler Youth were worded during your time; that is, 1933 to 1940.

A. Mr. Ziemer mentions the slogans on Page 16 of the English document. Mr. Ziemer says that in 1933 the slogan for the German Youth had been "One Reich, One Nation, One Fuehrer." He means probably "One People, One Reich, One Fuehrer".

Actually, the year of 1933 was the year of "Unity".

Q. What do you mean by "Unity".

A. The year in which German Youth was being formed into one unit.

Q. Witness, I want to skip a few years right here and come to the year of 1938. What was your slogan for the Hitler Youth in 1938?

A. The year of 1938 was the year of "Understanding". Mr. Ziemer says the slogan had been, "Every Year, Every Youth, One Pilot".

Q. And then in 1939, what was your slogan?

A. That was the year of the "Duty Towards Health". According to Mr. Ziemer, it was "Hitler Youth Marches".

Q. And finally, 1940? That was your last year.

A. It was the year of "Improving Ourselves". And he says, "we are Marchinggagainst England".

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But I want to add that the first slogan, "One People, One Reich, One Fuehrer", which Ziemer says was the annual slogan in 1933 for German Youth, arose first in 1938 when Hitler went into Austria. Before, that slogan did not exist at all. It has never been the annual slogan of German Youth.

Q. Witness, we must comply with the wish of the Tribunal and not go into the affidavit of Ziemer any more, with the exception of the one point which has been used by the prosecution and which has been made the subject of an accusation raised against you in connection with the accusation of anti-Semitism against you. I shall skip Mr. Ziemer's further statement, and I come to this speech at Heidelberg. Will you tell me, sir, first of all for reasons of connection, what Ziemer said, and then define your attitude?

A. Ziemer said that during a meeting of the Jugend in Heidelberg, I think in 1938, either the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939, I had made a speech against the Jews, which I made during a rally of the National Socialist Student Union. He says that on that occasion I praised students for the destruction of the Heidelberg Synagogue, and that following that I had the students file past me, and gave them decorations and certificates of promotion.

First of all, my activity in the student movement has been referred to by me before. By the request of the Deputy Fuehrer, Rudolf Hess, in 1934, I handed the leadership of the student movement over to him. He then appointed a Reich student leader; and after that time, I did not speak before any student meetings.

As far as I can remember, I visited Heidelberg during the summer of 1937, and there I spoke to youth. This was one or one and a half years before Ziemer's date. And on one occasion I visited the university at Heidelberg.

Q. All of this is irrelevant.

A. I have no recollection of any meeting of students of this type, and I have no recollecti n of ever having publicly stated my views about the Jewish pogrom in 1938.

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I shall now translate what Ziemers said in English. He says: "The day will come when the students of Heidelberg will take up their place side by side with the millions of other students to capture the world for the ideology of Nazism."

I have never publicly spoken like that before youth, or even before smallcircles. These are not my words, and I haven't spoken them. Decorations or certificates for students could not be given by me at all, because decorations for studying did not exist. All decorations were issued by the head of the State.

I had the right to give some of the golden emblems of youth, and I think I decorated 230 people with it altogether. It only went to people with the greatest merit for education.

Q But, witness, the important point is this, and I want you to tell me whether this is correct, that the speech, at the end of 1938, before the students at Heidelberg, during which the speaker had pointed at the wreckage of a synagogue -- that speech was not made by you because at that time, for years, you had not had anything to do with students' movements. Is that correct?

A I had nothing to do with students' movements, and I do not remember having spoken before such a meeting. I consider it quite out of the question that such an affair took place at all, and I haven't said so?

Q Have you got the document before you?

A Yes. I can't find that particular passage at the moment.

Q It says something which I have translated into German, namely, it mentions the small, fat , student leader. Have you got that passage? Doesn't it say so?

A Yes.

Q Well then, surely "small, fat, student leader" can't be applied to you.

DR. SAUTER: May I, Mr. President, in this connection, draw your attentio n to an affidavit which appears in Schirach's d ocument book under the number 3, and which I am herewith presenting to the Tribunal. It is an affidavit of a certain Hoepken, who, beginning with the 1st of May, 1938, was the secretary of the defendant von Schirach, and who, in this affidavit, under the figure 16 -- which is page 22of the document book -- mentions exact

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details. He states, under oath, that during that time with which we are here concerned the defendant was not at Heidelberg at all.

I don't suppose it is necessary for me to read that part of the affidavit. I am asking the Tribunal to take judicial notice of it.

THE PRESIDENT: I think this would be a good time to break off.

(A recess was taken)

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Witness, you have spoken, in a different connection, about the fact that you did not consider officers desirable as youth leaders. I would like to know how many members of the Leadership Corps of the Hitler Youth, in 1939 at the outbreak of the war, were reserve officers in the armed forces?

A I would judge that the Leadership Corps of the HJ had about 3,100 leaders. Those were leaders of the Banne, leaders of the districts, Gebiete, and the assistants and their staffs. Of these 3,100 leaders of youth, five to ten were reserve officers.

Q And how many active officers did you have at that time in your staff or in the Leadership Corps?

A Professional officers were not youth leaders and could not be youth leaders.

Q Why not? Was there a regulation against that?

A Yes. An officer was not permitted to be a member of the Party or any one of its parts or affiliated organizations.

Q Who was your responsible assistant for the physical education and sports programs in the Hitler Youth?

A Obergebietsfuehrer, von Schammer-Osten, who was also the Reich Sports Leader in the Olympic year. He cooperated very closely with me and subordinated himself to me, voluntarily, in December or November 1936. He held, under me, the responsibility for the entire physical education of boys and girls.

Q This Mr. von Schammer Osten, who was very well known in the international sports world, was he an officer by profession?

A According to my recollection, during the World War he had been an officer. Then he left the army and was an agronomist by profession. Later on he concerned himself only with questions of physical education and sport. One of his brothers was an active officer.

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Q. Did von Schammer-Osten become an officer during the Second World War?

A. No.

Q. Then do you remember a document which has been submitted here by the Soviet prosecution that was the report from Lemberg -- I believe it was from Lemberg -- in which it is stated that the Hitler Youth or the Reich youth leadership had courses for adolescents from Poland and had arranged such course in order to use these adolescents later as agents and spies and parachutists, and trained them for that purpose? You have stated today that you take the complete responsibility for the leadership of the Hitler Youth; therefore, I ask you to tell us something about that.

A. We had absolutely no prerequisites for espionage training in our youth organization. Whether Heydrich on his part, and without my knowledge and without the knowledge of my assistants, had hired youthful agents and used them in his information service, that is beyond my knowledge. I myself did not conduct any espionage training; I had no courses for agents, and parachutist training I could not carry out simply because I had no air force. A training of that kind could only have takne place through the Air Force.

Q. Then you, as Reich Youth Leader, or, as it was called later, as Reich Leader for Youth Education, never have known anything about these things, before this trial? Can you state that under oath?

A. That I can state upon my oath, and I should like to add that shortly before the war adolescent refugees from Poland came in large numbers to us, but they of course did not return to Poland. The persecution of the Germans in Poland is a historical fact.

Q. Witness, the prosecution has asserted that in the Hitler Youth a song was sung, "Heute Gehoert Uns Deutschland", Und Morgen Die Ganze Welt; Today Germany belongs to us, Tomorrow the whole world; that is the text that allegedly that song had, and that is supposed to have expressed the will for conquest of the Hitler Youth; is that correct?

A. The song says, in the original text, which was written by Hans Baumann and is also included in one document here: "Heute Gehoert Uns Deutschland", Germany hears us, not belongs to us; and tomorrow the whole world. But it has

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come to my knowledge also that the song, from time to time, was sung in that form which has been mentioned here, and for that reason I issued a prohibition against singing the song in a different way from the original. I also prohibited, years ago, that the song should be sung in the German Hitler Youth, "we will Beat France"(???)

Q. You prohibited that text?

A. Yes.

Q. Out of consideration for your French guests?

A. Not out of consideration for my French guests but because it was contrary to my political conceptions.

Q. Of the first song mentioned, I submit the correct text which I got from a song book. It is No. 95 of Document Book Schirach. In connection with the question of whether the Hitler Youth leadership conducted and intended a premilitary training of youth, I should like to put the following question: Did the physical and sport training of youth apply only to the boys?

A. No. Of course the entire youth received physical training.

Q. Also the girls?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it correct that your attempts of physical training and physical education of youth also applied to blind youth and others who from the very outset could not be used for military purposes?

A. Very early in our work I included the blind and deaf and the cripples in the Hitler Yout. I had a periodical issued for the blind and books. I believe that Hitler Youth was the only organization in Germany which took care of these people, in addition to the organizations of the NSV and so on, National Socialist welfare organizations.

DR. SAUTER: I ask, in connection with that, that you take notice of Document 27 of Document Book Schirach. That is a long article entitled "Coordination of --" where the deaf and blind are especially mentioned, that they should be trained to become fully capable of occupation.

MR. DODD: I have refrained all day from making any objection, but I think this examination has gone very far afield. We have made no charge against this Defendant with respect to the blind, the deaf, the lame and the halt.

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He keeps going back to the Boy Scouts and we haven't gotten to any of the relevant issues that are between us and this Defendant. At the present rate I fear we will never get through.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, we have listened to this somewhat long accou of the training of the Hitler Youth. Don't you think you can go on to something more specific now? We have got a very fair conception, I think, of wha the training of the Hitler Youth was and we have got all these documents befo us.

DR. SAUTER: I shall try, Mr. President, to proceed according to your wishes as far as it is at all possible.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q. Witness, is it correct that you, personally, intervened with Hitler to prevent training being established in military schools; that is that purely military institutions of training should be reestablished?

A. Yes, that is correct. I prevented the reestablishment of cadet and state military schools and academies.

I come now to a different chapter. Someone has accused the Defendant th he had destroyed the Protestant and Catholic youth organizations. What can you say as an answer to that?

A. First, the following: I intended, as I have already explained, to bring about the unification of youth as a whole. I also had in mind to bring the Protestant organizations, which are not very large, and the very large Catholic organizations into the Hitler Youth, particularly because some of th organizations did not limit themselves to religious matters but competed with the Hitler Youth concerning physical training, marches, camping and so on. I that I saw a danger for the idea of unity of German national education and ab all I felt that in the Hitler Youth itself there was a very strong tendency toward the Hitler Youth and away from the confessional organizations; that is fact. And there were also many clergymen who were of the opinion that develo ment should go in about the following direction: All youth into Hitler Youth; the spiritual care of the youth by clergymen; sports and political work throug youth leadership. In 1933 or '34 -- I think it was in 1933 -- the Reichs

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Bishop Mueller, together with the Protestant Bishop Oberheidt, approached me on their own and proposed to me to incorporate the Protestant youth organizations into the Hitler Youth. Of course I was very happy about that and accepted it at that time. I had no idea that within the Protestant church there was resistance and opposition to Reichs Bishop Mueller. I found out about that much later. I believed that he was quite capable of speaking and acting in the name of the Evangelical Church and also the other Bishop who accompanied him strengthened that impression.

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Even today I still believe that with that act of a voluntary incorporation of the Protestant youth into the State Youth acted according to the will of the majority of the Protestant youth themselves because, at the occasion of my later activity as youth leader, I frequently met former leaders from the Protestant Youth Organization who had leading positions with me and worked in my Youth Organization and enjoyed it greatly.

Through that incorporation of Protestant Youth, and I should like to stress that right away, the spiritual care was not touched; a reduction of church services did not take place in Germany for youth, neither then nor later. Since the Protestant Youth, on the basis of an agreement between the churchand the Hitler Youth had been incorporated, there was practically only a dispute about youth education between the Catholic Church and the Hitler Yout.

In May or June, 1934, I asked personally to participate in the negotiations for the Reichs Concordat with the Holy See because I wanted to remove the differences between the Catholic Youth and the Hitler Youth. I considered very important any agreement in that field and, in fact, I participated in these negotiations which took place in June '34, in the Reich Ministry of the Interior under the chairmanship of Reichminster for the Interior Frick. On the Catholic side representatives were Archbishop Broeber and Bishop Berning, and at that time I established a formula and proposed that formula for cooperation, which was accepted agreeably by the Catholic side, and I believed to have found the platform for a pacification in that field.

The meetings, however, were interrupted on the evening of the 29th of June, and on the 30th of June, '34, we experienced the so-called "Roehm Putsch" and the negotiations were never resumed. That is not my fault and I certainly have no responsibillty for that. Hitler did not want to take the consequences from the Concordat. I, personally, had the desire to bring baout that agreement, and I believe that also the representatives of the church saw from these negotiations, and from later conferences with me, that I did not present the difficulties. I believe Bishop Berning came to me in '39, and we discussed current questions

between youth education and the church. I believe that, also, at that time he took with him the impression that it was not I who wanted to make the difficulties.

The difficulties at that time arose from the increasingly strong influence of Martin Bormann, who rejected absolutely any kind of agreement between Party officers and church of between the youth leadership and the church and tried to prevent them.

In the course of the dispute about the leadership of confessional youth organizations or the incorporation it came to animated discussions in public. I made statements about it. According to the current situation, they were more or less temperamental; but statements inimical to religion I have not made in connection with that complex of questions nor at any other time during my life.

Q Witness, is it correct that in 1937 you concluded an agreement with the church to the extent that principally the Hitler Youth should not be on duty on Sundays, during the time of going to church, so that the children could go to church; and, furthermore, that on account of this agreement you had considerable difficulties?

A That is correct.

Q Will you tell us briefly about that?

A I believe one cannot say that it was an agreement with the church, if I remember correctly. It was on the basis of various letters which I received from clergymen that I issued a decree which took into account the threats which were expressed in these letters to a very far extent. I issued that decree and I gather from many affidavits which have been sent by youth leaders to me recently that that decree was very carefully obeyed.

Difficulties arose on account of that attitude of mine in the Party Chancellory. Bormann, of course, was a vital enemy of such a principal concession to the church and Hitler, himself--and I couldn't say whether it was in connection with that decree, but, at any rate, in connection with the regulation of that dispute between youth leadership and the church--Hitler also corrected me once. 10260

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Q Witness, I have a small book here, entitled "A Good Year 1944", and the sub-title is "ChristmassGift of the War Welfare Service of Reich Leader Baldur von Schirach". I submit that book as document No.84 to the Tribunal for official notice. On page 55 is a picture of the Madonna. On page 54 is a christian poem written by the

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defendant, with the title "Bavarian Cristmas Crib". On the lower half of that page 54 there is the famous ""essobrunner Prayer", the oldest poem in German language from the Eigth Century.

Witness, Is it correct that, also, on account of the christian content of that book you had difficulties on the part of Reichsleiter Bormann, and what were they?

A That is correct, I distributed thatChristmas gift, I believe, to 80,000 soldiers at the front in 1944. I did not hear anything directly from Bormann; but he asked suddenly for ten copies of that book and I was informed from people who were nearer the Fuehrer in the Fuehrer's headquarters that he used that book in some way in order to influence Hitler against me.

I should like to add that at all times during my life, as far as I've expressed myself in the same way as I have in this poem, also in the collection of poems. "The Flag of the Persecuted," which I have not here, unfortunately, but which was distributed among the youth in a very large edition. Here my revolutionary poems can be found, there are poems of a christian content which, however, were not reprinted by the party press in the newspapers and, therefore, did not become so well-known as my other verses. But I should like to express quite clearly, I was an opponent of the confessional youth organizations and quite as early as that, I wish to emphasize that I was not an opponent of the christian religion

Q Not an opponent?

A Of course not.

Q Did you ever leave the church?

A In spite of many hints of Bormann, I never left the church.

DR SAUTER: May I, Mr. President, ask the Tribunal to take official notice of the documents 85 to 93, inclusive, of the document book Schirracht. All of thes are documents from the period when he was Reich Youth Leader, which manifest his attitude toward the church.

THE WITNESS: May I add something to that? As far as my religious attitude is concerned, I always tried to apply the expressions which can be found in Wilhelm Meister's "Wanderjahrs" about religion and the place of the Christian religion. I should like to say here that in my work as an educator I was, myself mistaken, in so far as I was of the opinion that there exists a positive christianity outside of the church.

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However, I never made any anti-Christian statements, and I should like to say here for the first time in public that in the closest circles of the Hitler Youth I have always expressed a very clear belief in Christ before educators of the Adolf Hitler School, a fact which the Party Chancellory was never to find out about. I have always spoken about Christ as the greatest leader of the world, and the commandment to "Love thyy neighbor" as the universal idea of our culture. I believe that about that also there are several testimonies by youth leaders which you have.

Q Yes, I shall refer to that later. I should like to begin a new chapter now.

Witness, in 1940 you were dismissed as Reich Youth Leader ?

A Yes.

Q And in your place came Axmann, but you remained connected with youth education through what office ?

A The office of the Reichsleiter for Youth Education.

Q And in addition to that, you received another title, I believe ?

A Yes, I became Plenipotentiary of the Leader for the Inspection of the Hitler Youth.

Q Was that only a title, or was that an office ?

A That was an office, because the Reichsleiter office was only concerned with the youth work in the field of the Party. The Youth Leader of the German R Reich -- that was Axmann as my successor -- had also a field of activity in the state, and I became competent for that by my appointment as inspector.

Q How did your dismissal as Reich Youth Leader come about, and why were you called to Vienna as Gauleiter ? What can you tell us about that ?

A At the end of the French campaign, in which I participated as an infantry man, I was in Lyons when as wireless message from the Fuehrer's Headquarters was received, and the chief of my company told me that I had to report to the Fuehrer's headquarters. I went there at once, and at the Fuehrer's headquarters, which was at that time in the NBlack Forest, I saw the Fuehrer standing in the open and speaking to Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop. I waited a while, maybe twenty minutes, until the conversation had ended and reported then at once to Hitler, and he told me there outside, before the Casino building where we had our meals later

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all together, he told me in about ten minutes the following:

That I should propose to him a successor for the leadership of the youth. He intended to give me the mission to take over the Gau Wien, Vienna, and I suggested my assistant, Axmann. He was, perhaps not a man of physical training, but a man who was concerned with the social work among the youth, and that was most important to me.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. Sauter, we need not go through Axmann's qualifications need we ? Is it material to the Tribunal to know what his successor was like ?

DR. SAUTER: Axmann ? Axmann was successor as Reich Youth Leader.

THE PRESIDENT: What I was asking you was whether it was material for the Tribunal to know the qualities of Axmann. We have nothing to do with that.

DR. SAUTER: No, I hardly believe so.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q Mr. von Schirach, you can be more brief about that point, can you not

A Hitler said I should keep my office, my job as Reich Leader for Youth Education and that I should assume at the same time the office of the Inspector of Youth and that I should go to Vienna as a successor to Buerckel.

In Vienna, especially in the cultural field, serious difficulties had aris and therefore Hitler told me that I should concentrate on the development of cu tural places; that is, theatres, art galleries, libraries and so on, and I shou be especially concerned about the

workers of the city. I raised the objection that I could carry out that cultural work only independently of Goebbels, and Hitler promised that this independence would be maintaeined, but he did not keepthat promise later.

In the end he said that he was sending the Jewish population away from Vienna, that he had told Himmler or Heydrich - I don't remember whom he mentioned there -- or that he would tell them that Vienna had to become a German city, and in that connection even spoke of an evacuation of the Czech population.

That concluded that conversation. I received no other instruc for this office, and the usual dinner took place together. I took my leave then, and went to Berlin to talk to my assistants.

Q Vieanna was considered at that time, if I am correctly informed, the most difficult Gau of the Reich; is that right ?

A Vieanna was by far the most difficult political problem which we had amongst the Gaus.

Q Why ?

A For the following reasons : I found out about the details only after I had received my mission from Hitler. After receiving my mission from Hitler, I found out from other people in Berlin.

In Vienna the population had sobered up after the first wave of enthusiasm over the Anschluss had subsided. Mr. Buerckel, my predecessor, had imported many officials from Germany to Vienna, and the German system of administration, which was not at all more practicable or efficient than the Austrian, was introduced there. There resulted a certain over-organization in the administrative field, and Buerckel had started on a church policy which was more than unsatisfactory. There had been demonstrations under his rule, and on one occasion the palace of the Archbishop was damaged. Theatres and other places of culture were not taken ca. of they should have been. Vienna had come to a feeling of great disappointment. Before I got there I was informed that if one spoke in the streetcars with a North German dialect, the Viennese took an unfriendly attitude against one.

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Q Witness, what duties did you have in Vienna ?

A I had in Vienna the office of Reich Governor, in which two administrations culminated, the municipal administration and the national administration. In addition, I was Reich Defense Commissar for Defense Area 17, but only until 1942. In 1942, the area was subdivided, and each Gauleiter in that area became his own Reich Defense Commissar.

Q And then you also were Gauleiter ?

A Yes, I was also Gauleiter. That was the highest official of the Party.

Q In other word, in your person, you united what -- state, city and Party, in Vienna ?

A Yes. Now, in the administration, for the state administration, the national administration, the competent person was the Regierungspresident; for the municipal administration, there was another representative, the mayor; in the Party, the Deputy Gauleiter in Vienna had the title of Gauleiter.

I should not like to refuse or belittle my responsibility for the Gau by explaining that. I intend to cover the Gauleiter, the Deputy Gauleiter, I had at that time. I just want to say that in order to clarify my position.

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Q What really was your position as Reich Defense Commissar, Witness? Was that a military position or what was it?

A That was no military position at all. The Reich Defense Commissar was simply the head of the civil administration, and in contrast to the measures taken during the First World War, where the head of the civil administration was an assistant subordinated to the commanding general, in this war the Reich Defense Commissar was coordinated to him, not subordinate.

The tasks of the Reich Defense Commissar - - at least, that is how I saw my tasks - - were that at certain periods of time the most important questions of food economy, transportation - - that is, local and distant transportation coal, supplies, price administration for the Gaus Vienna, Upper Danube and Low Danube, all of which belonged to Defense Area 17, had to be taken care of.

There were several meetings, I believe all together three meetings of tha kind. In the year 1942, the reorganization which I previously mentioned took place. Bormann succeeded against the Reichsmarshal. The Reichsmarshal was of the opinion that the Reich Defense Commissar had to be defense commissar for the entire defense area, but Bormann wanted each Gauleiter to be defense commi and so the separation took place. From 1942 on, I was only Reich Commissar for Vienna.

Q Witness, it seems to me that a decree was issued during that time, and will you please tell me when you found out about it. That is, a decree was issued by Reichsleiter Bormann that no more than two Gauleiters could meet.

A That is not a decree from Bormann; that was an order by Hitler.

Q What was the text of that?

A I can explain that briefly. Because of the fact that the Reich Commiss riat was subdivided, I had to meet from time to time with the Reich governors of other provinces in order to discuss the most important questions, especiall concerning our food economy. However, I believe in 1943 Dr. Ley came to me in Vienna and brought me an official order from the Fuehrer, according to which i was considered illegal - - that was the way it was expressed there - - if mor than two Gauleiters met for a conference.

At that time I looked at Dr. Ley speechlessly, and he said, "Well, that doesn't really concern you. There is still another Gauleiter who has called a conference of several of them, and that fact alone is already considered as

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mutiny or conspiracy."

Q Witness, when you were in Vienna, did you get a further mission which took up much of your time? Please tell us briefly about that.

A I had just started to work in Vienna when in October 1940 I received an ord to come to the Reichschancellory.

Q Will you please be very brief.

A And there Hitler personally gave me the mission of carrying out the evacuation of the entire German youth from areas endangered by aerial attack, and at the same time to carry out the evacuation of the mothers and infants, and he said that that should begin in Berlin and then take place all throughout the Reich. He said that education was of no importance now; the main thing was to maintain the nerve strength of the youth and the life. However, I asked at once that I be given the possibility of establishing an educational organization, and I also did that.

I do not wish to speak about details now, but one of the demands which is important in connection with the prosecution, which I stated at once, was that there should be no difficulty regarding the youngsters' participation in church services. That was promised to me, and in my first directives for the children's evacuation to the country it was expressed very clearly, and the youth leaders in the field of my organization will confirm it.

Q This evacuation of children to the country was a very extensive task, wasn't it?

A It was the most difficult and the most complicated work from a psychological point of view which I have ever carried out. I transferred millions of people; I supplied them with food, with education, with medical aid, and so on. Of course that work took up my time fully only during the first years, and then I trained my assistants also for that kind of work.

Q Then, as I have heard from you later, you tried from time to time to report to Hitler about your successors and your doubts. How often during the entire year of the war were you admitted in order to discuss that important field of work with Hitler?

A Counsel, I am afraid I have to correct you. I never tried to report to Hitler about my successors, but only about my worries.

Q Worries, yes.

A About that entire action of evacuation of children I could only report to him twice, that first time in 1940, after I had started the whole thing, and the second time in 1941, when the evacuation had reached very large proportions.

And about Vienna, I could report that on very rare occasions, and in 1943 the possibility of reporting discontinued altogether with the breach of relations which I will describe later.

Q Then, during your period in Vienna, you became the Chairman of the Wuerzburg Librarian Society.

A That is an honorary office.

DR. SAUTER: No. 1 of Document Book Schirach has reference to that matter, and I submit it for judicial notice. It is an affidavit by an old anti-Fascist, Karl Klingsport, an honorary member of the society, who gives valuable information about the character of the defendant von Schirach.

BY DR. SAUTER:

Q And in addition, Herr von Schirach, I believe you were the chairman of the Southeast Europe Society, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q In brief, what was the mission of that society?

A It had the task of improving the trade relations of the Southeast, the economic relations of the Southeast. Its functions were essentially in the field of research and representation.

Q Witness, what was the center of gravity of your Viennese activities?

A The main point of my activities in Vienna was social work and cultural work, as I have already explained before.
Social work and cultural work were the two spheres which dominated my entire political life.

Q I come now to the particular accusation which has been made against you by the Prosecution concerning that period in Vienna. Among other things you have been accused of participating in the so-called slave labor program, and I ask you to state your position concerning that, and to explain also Directive No. 1 about the Plenipotentiary for Manpower of the 6th of April 1942, which was presented, I believe, as Document 3352-PS. Maybe I should start with that decree

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by which Gauleiters were appointed plenipotentiaries for manpower under the general plenipotentiary.

A In the way of documentary material, that decree contains no more than that the Gauleiter could make suggestions and present requests to the Manpower Administration, but they were held responsible - - I don't know whether that was by this decree or another one - - for the supervision of the food supply and the quartering of foreign workers. This feeding and quartering of foreign workers was, in my Gau and I believe also in all other Gaus of the Reich, in the hands of the German Labor Front especially.

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The Gau Leader of the German labor front in Vienna reported to me frequently about the conditions among German workers and foreign workers in the Gau. He frequently accompanied me on inspections of industries, and from my own observations I can describe my impressions here of the life of foreign workers in Vienna such as I could see it.

I remember, for instance, very clearly my visit in the large soap factory where I saw barracks in which Russian and French women were living. They had better quarters there than many Viennese families which lived with six or eight people in a two-room apartment.

I remember another inspection where I saw a billet of Russian workers. It was clean and neat, and among the Russian women who were there I noticed that they were gay, well nourished, and apparently satisfied.

From the circle of my acquaintances I know, and from the acquaintances of many of my assistants, I know about the treatment of Russian domestic workers, and here, also, I have heard, and in part observedmyself, that they were very well treated.

On the whole I have to say something about Vienna as a place for foreign workers. For centuries foreign workers have worked in Vienna. To bring foreign workers from the southeast of Vienna is not a problem at all. One likes to go to Vienna just asone likes to go to Paris. I have seen many Frenchmen and French women who worked in Vienna, and at times I spoke to them.

I talked to French formen in factories. They lived as tenants somewhere in the city, just like anybody else.

In the streets of Vienna one saw the foreign workers taking walks. One saw them in the Prater. They spent their time off just asour own native workers.

During the time which I passed in Vienna, I built more kitchens than there are in any other Gau in Germany. Of course in these kitchens the foreign workers benefited just asmuch asthe native workers.

About the treatment by the population, I can only say the population, in a city which has had the custom for centuries to work together with foreign elements, that population on its own will treat any worker well who

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comes from abroad.

Bad conditions were not reported to me. From time to time, here and there, it was reported that something wasnot going well. It was the duty of the Gau leader of the labor front to report that to me. Then immediately from my desk by telephone I issued a directive to the food office or the quota office for the supply of kitchens or heating installations, or something like that. At any rate, I tried within 24 or 48 hours to take care of allrequests that came to me.

In that connection I would like to give me impression of the use of manpower in general. I am not responsible for the importation of labor. I can only say that which I saw in the way of directives and orders from the general Plenipotentiary Sauckel. That always went in a direction of a humane, decent, just and clean treatment of the workers which we had on our hands. Sauckel flooded his offices with such directives.

I considered it my duty to state that in my testimony.

Q These foreign workers who were in the Gau Vienna and for whom you don't consider yourself responsible, were they employed in the armament industry or elsewhere?

A The large portion was employed in agriculture, some in the supply. Whether there were some in the armament industry I could not say. The armament industry in all its parts, even in my functions as Gauleiter, was not accessible to me, because there were parts of war production which were kept secret even to the Reich Governor.

Q Witness, in connection with the chapter, "Jewish Forced Labor", a letter was read, Document 3803-PS. That is, I believe, a handwritten letter from the defendant Kaltenbrunner to Blaschke. Blaschke, I believe, was the second mayor of Vienna.

A He was the mayor of Vienna.

Q This is a letter of the 30th of June 1944. In that letter Kaltenbrunner informs Blaschke that Kaltenbrunner had directed that several evacuation transports should be sent to Vienna, Strasshof.

"There are four transports", it says in the letter, "with about 12,000 Jews, which will arive in a few days."

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So much about the letter. The further content is only of importance because it says in the end -- and I quote:

"Further details you will arrange with the Staatspolizeistelle, State Police Office, Vienna, SS Sturmbannfuehrer Hebner, and SS Sturmbannfuehrer Kunei, of the Special Command, Hungary, who is at present in Vienna." End of quotation.

Did you have anything to do with that matter, and, if so, what?

A I do not know of the correspondence between the co-defendant Kaltenbrunner and the mayor of Vienna. To my knowledge that Camp Strasshof is not within the Gau Vienna. It is in a different Gau. The designation "Vienna, Strasshof", is, therefore, a mistake. There is a borderline between.

Q And of the matter itself, were you informed at that time or now, here, by the document in the court room?

A I know of that matter only from the court room, but I remember that in connection with the establishment of the Southeast wall, mention wasmade about the use of Jewish workers. The southeast wall, however, was not in the area of the Reich Gau Vienna. It was an establishment which was erected in the area of the Gau Nieder Donav, Lower Danube, or Styria. I had nothing to do with the construction of that defense installation, but that was in the handsof Dr. Jurl or the O.T. That is the Organization Todt. And on the other part beyond the border it was in the handsof Dr. Ueberreiter, the Gauleiter of Styria, and his technical assistant.

Q So I can sum up your statement to mean that you had nothing to do with these things because they were matters which had nothing to do with the area of your Gau.

A Yes. I cannot understand what connection should arise for the Gau Vienna. Whether the Mayor intended to keep some of these workers for special tasks in Vienna is not known to me. I do not know about that matter.

Q In the same connection, Witness, another document hasbeen submitted, 1948-PS. There is a file note of 7 November 1940. That was a date at which you had been Gauleiter in Vienna for several months, and it also concer

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forced labor of the Jews who were capable for work. That letter or file note was written on the stationery with the heading of the Reich Governor of Vienna, and apparently the note in question was written by a Dr. Fischer. Who is that Dr. Fischer? What did you, asReich Governor, have to do with that matter? What do you know about it?

A First, Dr. Fischer is not known to me personally. I do not want to dispute the possibility that he may have been introduced to me and that I don't remember him; but I don't know who Dr. Fischer is. At any rate, he was not an expert working in my central office. I assume that he may have been an official, because his name appears also in connection with another document. He was possibly the personal official of the Regierungspresident. The note shows that this official used my stationery, and he was entitled to do that. I believe several thousand people in Vienna were entitled to do that, to use that stationery.

He marked down a telephone conversation with the Gestapo from which it can be seen that the Reich Security Main office -- that is, Heydrich, RSHA -- was the office which decided about the use of Jewish manpower by internal directivesof the Gestapo.

The Regierungspresident wanted to know more about that, but I believe that I wasinformed about cruelties by the Gestapo such asthe Prosecution has concluded. It is doubtful whether at that I was at all in Vienna. I want to remind you of my other tasks, which I have described before.

However, when I was there, I certainly did not concern myself with the cleaning of the streets. I should like to say principally that the variety of my tasks brought it about that I had to establish a construction of an organizational nature which did not exist in other Gaus, that is, the Central Office of the Reich Leader.

Q Perhaps you will tell us, in conclusion of this day, only how many officials you had, howmany employees you had in Vienna under you.

A I guessit may have been about 5,000.

DR. SAUTER: Shall I continue, Mr. President? It is 5:00 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn.

(The Tribunal adjourned at 1700 hours to reconvene 24 May 1946, 1000 hours.)